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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,572—New Series.

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* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th „
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M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
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SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
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THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 27th instant, that day, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th March, 1899.

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A Variety of Silver-mounted Silk Umbrellas, Rs. 18 each.

Hunting Whips or Crops with Thongs, Silver-mounted Rs. 10 each.

A large assortment of Best Walking Sticks, from Annas 8 to Rs. 10 each.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Riding and Driving Whips, Chowries, Riding Canes with White Horse Hair.

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FAREWELL
TO
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LAUGHTER,
NEW FEATURES.

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Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price to 2nd and Back Seats.

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Doors open 8-30, Commence at 9-30.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN attending the RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point, on the 23rd instant, are requested TO DRIVE in by the UPPER GATE. Empty Carriages will be parked outside the same gate and after taking up at the Platform, will leave by the Lower Gate.

Gentlemen who provide themselves with an extra servant will find their departure much facilitated thereby.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 22nd March, 1899.

MEN BEWARE

Of neglecting your health. Especially so, if you suffer from any NERVOUS DISEASE. You may be assured that your condition will not improve, and that you will go from bad to worse if you do not have your ailments properly attended to. If you suffer from Despondency, Loss of Energy, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Weakness, Brain Fag, Dimness of Sight Blotches on the Skin, Nervousness, Loss of Memory Noises in the Ears, Melancholy, Liver Complaints, or other internal disease. You have only to write to me for particulars of a SURE CURE for your malady. THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS have benefitted by this means of cure, and the advice I have given them. Send addressed envelope, which must be plainly written, to HENRY DAVIS, ESQ., Copford Lodge, Chichester Place, Brighton, Sussex, England; and name this paper.

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JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.

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NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes, wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—A Standard Indian sympathetic overstrung walnut square piano by Sciedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, the property of F. W. ENGLISH, Esq., gone to England, Price Rs. 600—MARKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, illustrated sheets free.

TEAS! TEAS! HUGE REDUCTIONS in Superb Teas of the Bombay Tea Association, Ld., for few days only. Nearly 25 per cent less. In 1lb. tins at the following reduced rates: Re. 1, annas 12, 9, 8, 6 per lb. Loose in bulk less 1 anna per lb. MORTON MAJU & Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TO LET, at Mahableshwar, for the SEASON, THE SHRUBBERY, a nice and well-furnished HOUSE. For Rent, &c., apply to Mr. DHARAMSEY MORARJEE GOCULDAS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to his Agent, Rao Shaheb R. K. Kothavle, Wai.

MATHERAN—TO LET.—"Khushroo Lodge," "Jewajee Hall," and "Green Wood." Large, comfortable, well furnished, airy, commanding charming views, and most centrally situated BUNGALOWS on the hill. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

TRY! TRY!! Cure yourself and then pay the Fees as agreement. PILES!!! worst disease cured within eight days. Particulars, apply F. R. IRANEE, 437 Thakordwar, Bombay.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited —N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CABINET ORGANINA, second-hand with 4 Music Rolls and case, Rs. 40. These are sweet-toned organs, and each Music Roll is 10 to 25 feet long—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED an EXPERIENCED and PRACTICAL MANAGER for the E. D. Sassoon Mill. Apply by letter to the SUPERINTENDENT, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Mills, 2 Rampart Row.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25, care of this Office.

AN English and European person is willing to take a SITUATION either as Nurse, Nursery Governess, Lady's Help, or a School Matron. Now available. Up-country preferred. Address No. "87," care of this Office.

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OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT. High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description, Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned, and Old Barrels, and Old Combs, renewed. Pianos, Orchestreau, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all branches. No. 4. Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1. Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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The horses are now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 23rd, 1899.

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PLAGUE DROPS.
USE THIS AND DISCARD EVERYTHING.
PREPARED AND SOLD BY
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	0,00,000
RESERVES AND REST..............................	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

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F. D STRANACK,
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Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund..	$	100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........	$	100,00,00

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz.
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Apply to
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This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

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H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
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Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists
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Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Forbes Street, Bombay.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
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Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
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Apply to
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OR
Retail Agents:—
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HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL
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THE FUNDS
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30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10

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TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

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WITH PORTRAIT OF
HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
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No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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NOTICES.

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BOMBAY
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 400 Tons of first class MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK, are invited.

2. Forms of Tender and specification can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on payment of a fee of One Rupee each set.
3. Tenders in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" must reach the office of the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, by the 10th April, 1899.
4. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 100 in cash or Currency Notes.
5. The successful Tenderer will be required to furnish cash security equal to 5 per cent. of the total value of the contract and also to execute a formal agreement with the Company within 10 days of the acceptance of his Tender: failing this, his deposit of Rupees hundred will be forfeited to the Company.
6. The deposits of unsuccessful Tenderers will be returned.
7. The Company do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

L. E. H. BROCK,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Hubli, 17th March, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NEW PICTURES.

BATTLE SCENES.

Rorke's Drift	By A de Neville.
Tel-el-Kebir	„ do.
Return from Inkerman	„ Miss Elizabeth Thompson.
Balaclava	„ do.
Quatre Bras	„ do.
Roll Call	„ do.
Scotland for Ever (charge of Scots Greys at Waterloo)	„ do.
To the Memory of Brave Men (Last Stand of Major Wilson)	„ Allen Stewart.
Kassassin	„ R Caton Woodville.
Storming of Badajos (1812)	„ do.
Charge of the Light Brigade	„ do.
Guns to the Front	„ Stanley L Wood.
Naval Heroes of Great Britain (1798)	„ Douglas Cooper
Charge of the Heavy Brigade	„ G D Giles.
Nelson's Ship in the Battle of Trafalgar	„ J M W Turner, R. A.
Omdurman (Charge 21st Lancers)	„ Stanley Berkeley.
Atbara (Charge of the Camerons)	„ do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Love Letter	By Luke Fildes, R. A.
Order of the Bath (Dogs)	„ C Burton-Barber.
For the Safety of the Public (A Pup muzzled)	„ E Caldwell.
A Football Match	„ W H Oerend.
Companion to above	„ do.
Henpecked (Dog and Hen)	„ R Morley.
Roused (Lions)	„ H Dicksie
The Captive	„ Sir Jas Millais, P R A.
The Sisters Kiss	„ Sir Fred. Leighton, P R A
Clytie	By Lord Leighton, P R A, (His last Picture.)
"Roses" and "Ivy" (Companion)	By Herkomer, R A.
Corona	„ C E Perugini.
Atalanta's Race	„ E J Poynter, R. A.
Uncle Tom and His Wife for Sale (Dogs)	„ Sir Edwin Landseer.
Geordie Sits in Charlie's Chair (Dogs)	„ Ed Douglas.
Old Man's Darling (Dogs)	„ W H Trood.
A Plaintive Duet (Dogs)	„ do.
A Dead Heat (Dogs)	„ A J Elsley
Goodbye (Dogs)	„ do.
"Wait a Minute" (Dogs)	„ do.
La Source	„ Marazolie.
A Credit to His Family (Dogs)	„ Stanley Berkeley.
A Disgrace to his Family (Companion to above)	„ do.
First Sight of the Fox (Pups)	„ S Carter.
The Good Shepherd	„ W C Dodson

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
Opposite Bombay Club,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 10-6m., 9-39a. Low water, 3-16m., 3-54a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Reception at Government House, 9-30 p.m.
Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.
Joint annual meeting, Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society and Tract and Book Society, Girgaum Mission Church, 5-30 p.m.
Grant Medical College, Zoroastrian social gathering, Allbless Baugh, Girgaum.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave, and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Sunday.

BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society will be held at the University Library, to-morrow evening, at 5-15.

ZOROASTRIAN SOCIAL GATHERING.—The nineteenth annual social gathering, Jashan, and dinner of the past and present Zoroastrian students of the Grant Medical College comes on, this evening, at the Allbless Baugh, Girgaum.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION (LADIES, BRANCH).—A lecture will be given by Mr. John Wallace on "The School of Art and its Objects" (illustrated), this afternoon, at 4-30, at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade.

DRINKING KEROSINE OIL.—Gungabai, a Hindu girl, aged eighteen months, residing with her parents at Thakordwar Road, while playing near an open kerosine oil lamp, drank some oil. She became ill, when her parents removed her to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained.

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING.—The joint annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Bombay Tract and Book Society will be held (D. V.) this afternoon, in the new C. M. S. Mission Church Hall, Girgaum, at 5-30. The chair will be taken by the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Bombay. All are cordially invited.

KNOCKING AGAINST A POT OF SYRUP.—Dhoolia Mamram, a Hindu, aged thirty years, residing at Duncan Road, sustained severe scalds on both his feet, on Tuesday afternoon, by his kicking over a pot containing hot syrup, which he had prepared to make sweetmeats. He refused to go to a hospital, and is being treated at home.

A DISCLAIMER.—Mr. Nosherwanjee Coyajee, the late Town Duty Refund Officer, of Khumbatta Lane, writes to us:—"Sir, as regards a murder at Bandora, on the 11th instant, and the similarity of names, that one accused, named Cooverji Coyaji, is considered by the public as my son, and make inquiries after inquiries, I want to bring to the notice of the public that I have no son by the name of Cooverji Nosherwanji Coyaji, nor do I know who Cooverji Nosherwanji Coyaji is at all, and by giving place in your valuable paper I shall feel highly obliged."

MUSIC AT THE ART EXHIBITION.—The following is the programme of music to be played at the Town Hall, Art Society's Exhibition, this evening, from 7-30 to 10 o'clock:—

March	Liberty Bell	J P Souza
Overture	La Dance Blanche	Boisidian
Valse	Society Belle	E Wilhelm
Barn Dance	Lavender	Florence Fane
Fantasia	Alpine Echoes	Hurfurth
Valse	Love's Old Sweet Song	Bucalossi
Polka	Pretty Foot	Chas. Foote
Galop	Fire and Flame	Stella

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE OF A DHOBIE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Vithoo Ramji, a Hindu dhobie, aged thirty-eight years. The deceased had two wives, and he resided with them in Northbrook Street, Grant Road. He had been suffering from cough and difficulty of breathing for the last three years and used to take household remedies. His condition did not improve, and during the last six months he was worse and became disgusted with his miserable existence. On Tuesday morning Vithoo told one of his wives named Luxmee to iron some clothes. The wife did not do the work and consequently he became angry with her and slapped her twice on the face. The woman began to cry and Vithoo left the house angrily. He returned home at 3 p.m. in a very excited state, and told his wives that he would commit suicide by taking opium. About an hour after deceased went out again. He returned at 5 p.m., and as he entered the house he struggled and fell on the floor. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that deceased had been suffering from opium-poisoning. He died shortly after admission. A verdict of suicide was returned by the Jury.

RIDING BICYCLE WITHOUT LIGHT.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, P. D. Wadia, a Parsee, appeared to answer a summons taken out against him by Inspector Walter, charging him with riding his bicycle without a light along the Queen's Road, on the 9th instant. Mr. Furdoonji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution showed that the accused had been warned twice before, and would not stop the byke when he was told by the police to do so. A sowar had to be despatched after him, and he overtook the accused near the Churney Road Station. It was stated on behalf of the defence that accused used to light the lamp on the machine before leaving his office, but owing to strong breeze the light went off on that particular day. On being called by the police, he stopped the machine at the Churney Road Station, and again lighted the lamp. Inspector Flanagan, of the mounted police, who was a witness for the defence, stated that whenever he was on duty he noticed the accused complying with the rules regulating the traffic. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the accused ought to have stopped the bicycle immediately the light went off without proceeding any further. The Court discharged the accused with a warning.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rama Dhakoo, a mill-hand, was prosecuted by Inspector Mayers on a charge of stealing four silver bangles, of the value of Rs. 4, from the person of Avdi, a Hindu girl, aged ten years. The girl resided with her parents at Curry Road, Parel. On Saturday afternoon, the girl, after supplying meal to her father, who is employed as an operative in a mill, at Ferguson Road, was returning home. The accused met her on the way and offered her a piece of water-melon, which she refused to accept. The girl then proceeded onward, and the accused continued following her. When she arrived at a bye-lane, accused again went up to her, and this time offered her some dry dates, which she accepted. The accused then enticed her into a narrow lane, and there removed from her wrists four silver bangles. The girl raised a cry and the accused attempted to escape, but did not succeed in doing so, as a policeman, who happened to pass by the road at the time, came upon the scene on hearing the girl's scream and arrested him. On his person being searched, the four bangles were found in the pocket of his coat. The accused denied the charge, which he said was fabricated by the police. Inspector Mayers informed the Magistrate that there was one previous conviction against the accused. The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Choake charged Tookaram Govind and Kessav Sumbhoo, both Hindus, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of furniture, valued at Rs. 19, the property of Mr. Khimji Heerji Kayani. The accused were further charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of the same property. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and the accused were defended by Mr. Hugh Sealy. The complainant owns a chawl at Mazagon and resides with his father at Mandvie. The accused Tookaram had been in the service of the complainant as a rent-collector, but was dismissed in January last. Accused, however, continued his visits to the chawl. In September last, Mary Bernard, one of the tenants in the chawl, locked her room and went away, leaving her furniture and clothing in the place. At the end of November last the complainant directed his rent-collector to open Bernard's room and remove all her furniture and other property of the value of Rs. 49 to his office which was in the same chawl. The rent-collector carried out the instructions of his master in the presence of a *punch*. On the 2nd January the complainant dismissed the rent-collector from his service; but before the latter had left the place, he asked him to give him a correct account of the furniture. The accused rendered no such account, and on the complainant going to his office found that furniture of the value of Rs. 30 had been removed from the office. On the 15th January, complainant again called at the office and discovered that the remaining portion of the furniture of the value of Rs. 19 was missing. He instituted an inquiry and ascertained that the dismissed rent-collector, while in his master's service, had taken away furniture from his office of the value of Rs. 30. Complainant also learnt that about six weeks ago, the two accused were seen removing the remaining portion of the furniture, which they sold to a man named Joseph Isaac for Rs. 10 only. After the evidence of several witnesses had been recorded, the accused, on being questioned by the Court, denied the charge. The Magistrate in discharging the accused remarked that the charge preferred against the accused was false. The complainant gave his evidence in a most unsatisfactory manner and the Court struck out the case as false.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE DAVID FIRFIE SCALFIE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE EDALJI BHICAJI SURTI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to withdraw the petition and schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE FAZULBHOY CASSIMBHOY VIRJEE.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, opposed the application for an interim order. The learned counsel said that they were informed the preceding day by Messrs. Thakoredas, Dharamsey, Cama and Hormasji that an application would be made on behalf of the insolvent.

The names of the insolvent and his solicitors were called, but there was no appearance.

A note was taken by his lordship to the effect that the interim order was refused.

RE HIRJIBHOY RASTAMJI WADIA AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvents were granted an extension of the interim order.

RE MEGHJI JIWAN.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, moved for the adjournment of the hearing till the first week after the vacation.

Mr. Ardesier Kapadia, for the insolvent, consented, and his lordship granted the adjournment asked for, with directions to the insolvent to attend the office and to make up his books of account.

A SEQUEL TO W. T. LIDBETTER'S INSOLVENCY.

In pursuance of an order passed by his lordship on the 16th instant, Bhowram Raghoba, who had business connection with Mr. W. T. Lidbetter, was examined with respect to the loans he was said to have made to Mr. Lidbetter. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, appeared for Bhowram Raghoba; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, one of the opposing creditors.

Bhowram Raghoba, examined by Mr. Rivett Carnac, said he entered into partnership with T. D. and W. T. Lidbetter on the 1st May 1890. He produced the agreement, which was put in. The business was that of notaries public, accountants, insurance agents, etc. It was carried on in the name of Lidbetter and Co. An order was made on the 16th inst. to produce the books, and he did produce them. They commenced on the 1st May 1890 and ended with December 1894. Since the latter year he had not produced any books. Lidbetter and Co. did not cease to carry on business after 1894.

Do you mean to say that you carried on the business?—Yes.

Till what date did you carry it on?—Up to date.

And where are your books?—I have practically no books of Lidbetter and Co. after 1894. I have other books of agency business.

His lordship: Did you know of the order?

Witness: The order was then amended, and I was asked to produce books till 1894.

Mr. Anderson said that the agency business books were produced, but they had nothing to do with Lidbetter and Co.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Where are the books of Lidbetter and Co. since 1894?

Witness: I did not keep any.

Witness, continuing, said he had produced three books relating to the Mutual Provident Society, Limited. That was not the only business done by him. He had also done marine insurance agency and average adjusting and notarial business.

His lordship: Did you supply hay to Anderson and Company?

Mr. Rivett Carnac: Have you produced those books in compliance with the court's order?

Witness: Yes, I have produced them. I gave instructions to my clerk to produce them to the solicitors.

Witness, continuing, said he was not prepared to swear what books the clerk produced.

Do you say W. T. Lidbetter had no interest in the business you carried on since 1894?—Yes, I do.

Was any document executed, showing that the partnership was dissolved?—There was no deed of dissolution, but letters were passed in regard to the matter.

Witness, producing a letter of 18th April 1895, which was written by Mr. Lidbetter, said it was verbally arranged that Mr. Lidbetter should have no share with him after he joined Colonel Anderson. Lidbetter ceased to be his partner on joining Colonel Anderson. Witness could not understand how Anderson and Co's agreement provided that Lidbetter should carry on his old business also. This was the first time witness heard of it. The business of hay supply to Anderson and Co. began in January 1895, and it was introduced by Lidbetter. His firm supplied hay to other persons long before that time. That business was not a profitable one. On the whole it was slightly profitable, but he could not say from what particular customer the profit came. In 1895, he took Phatak, a Brahmin, as his partner. Witness had not made up the profit and loss account of the hay business. Phatak was his partner for one year, and he had made up his account on slips of paper.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac asked for the production of the slips.

Mr. Anderson objected on the ground that those slips had nothing to do with Anderson and Co.

Witness directed a clerk to go and get the slips if he could find them. Continuing, witness said the hay business was carried on in the name of Lidbetter and Co.

A cash-book in the handwriting of Moreshwar was produced.

His lordship: The clerk of Anderson and Co.?

Witness: Yes, the same man.

Mr. Rivett Carnac: I am glad your lordship has got that fact out of the witness.

Witness, continuing, said he could not produce any books showing the purchases of hay. From the accounts produced, it was impossible to say whether he made a profit or loss on the business. He did not keep any rough private book. Witness had accounts with the National and the Agra Banks in his own name. There was an agency account with Thomas Cook and Sons in the name of Lidbetter and Co.

And W. T. Lidbetter operated upon the accounts?—Certainly not. Not after 1894.

Why did you transfer your account from the Agra Bank to Thomas Cook and Sons?—Because it suited us. The Agra Bank account was closed and opened with the National and Thomas Cook and Sons before 1894. When Mr. Lidbetter was a partner, he used to draw cheques on the Banks, but witness did not remember giving notice to the Banks at the time he dissolved partnership with Lidbetter. If any cheques were drawn by Lidbetter, without witness' knowledge, on the National Bank and Thomas Cook and Sons, they would perhaps be justified in cashing them. There was nothing extraordinary in Mr. Lidbetter filling in a cheque in witness's private cheque book. That was a part advance to him for the stable business.

His lordship: What did you advance to Lidbetter for the stable business?

Witness: About Rs. 20,000.

His lordship: And he repaid you from time to time?

Witness: About Rs. 7,000.

How did you receive the money?—Sometimes in cash and sometimes in cheques.

His lordship: On what Bank?

Witness: On the National.

Continuing, witness said, in answer to Mr. Rivett-Carnac, that he had several letters to show that Mr. Lidbetter had left the partnership business. Witness had made up an account of the advances made to Lidbetter, and had sent it to him. In April 1895, he was indebted to witness to the extent of Rs. 25,000. As security for the advances, Lidbetter had given him two policies, each for Rs. 10,000 in the Oriental Life and the London and Lancashire. Witness had got the regular assignment of the two policies. Since September 1895, witness had received nothing from Lidbetter except a promissory note for Rs. 100 in March 1897. Witness had made no claim in respect of monies due from Lidbetter or Anderson and Co., because he was so advised by his solicitors' clerk. His advances were to Lidbetter personally. The reason why witness kept no account books was that the business except the agency business was a trifling one. The hay business was not a trifling one. It was not a fact that witness had books, and that he did not wish to produce them.

Witness was examined in further detail, and the court adjourned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1899.

1. The annual Inspection of the Corps by General Officer Commanding, will take place on Saturday the 25th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4 p.m.

Dress—Review Order—Khaki.

Every member who is not on leave is required to be present or to furnish a medical certificate.

2. Rifles brought to Head-quarters by members will be cleaned and re-issued to them within a few minutes after receipt.

3. The Colonel Sir Lyttelton Bayley's Drill Challenge Cup competition for Cadets will take place on the Parade Ground in front of the Gymkhana at 5 p.m., on Saturday the 8th April 1899.

4. As the arms, &c. will be returned to the armoury after the Inspection, members are requested to bring their Jags and sight protectors in their pouches to parade on Saturday next.

5. The following promotion will take effect in "F" Co. from this date—

To be Color Serjeant—Vol. J. W. Seager, vice Sands resigned.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DIVINE SERVICE.

LENTEN SERVICE.—THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 p.m.—Commination Service and Address by the Rev. H. Gundry, Chaplain of Parel. Hymns 257, 254 and 20.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 14th March:—

LAND COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Considered the following report by the Land Committee, dated 17th February 1899—

"(i) The Chaupati Estate, Item 16, Schedule C of the Act—Proposal to appropriate the Hill Slope as a Public Garden.—We have had under consideration correspondence received from Government dating from 3rd July 1891 regarding the recommendation of the Extension Committee of 1887 that the Hill Slope of Chaupati between the Sirl Road and Tulsi pipe should be made over to the Corporation for maintenance as a public garden, which recommendation was approved by Government in 1889 on certain conditions.

We observe that the proposal does not appear to have been considered by the Corporation. The present is not a favourable time for reviving the project and the papers may be recorded, but the scheme should not be lost sight of in dealing with proposal for appropriating any portion of the area at the foot of the slope. If, for instance, it should be proposed to build stabling on the plot, it would be necessary to consider the means of access to the gardens should they ever be made.

(ii). The Flats, Item I, Schedule C of the Act.—Plot (n) used as a race course.—We have considered correspondence relating to the use of a portion of the Flats as a race course. The papers show that by an order dated 29th June 1878 Government resolved that there was no objection to allow the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club to hold their meetings on the land, and we do not think there is any occasion to disturb that arrangement. The proper course appears to be for the Stewards to apply to the Board for permission to continue to use the ground for the purpose, which should be granted on the understanding that they continue to be liable for the payment of all Municipal rates and taxes and that the previous approval of the Board is obtained to the erection of any structures on the land.

We also propose to instruct the Engineer to endeavour to have the unoccupied portion of the area turned to account by letting it for cultivation.

(iii). The Cooperage and Wodehouse Road Plots, Items 3 and 7, Schedule C of the Act—Applications for building sites.—We have considered applications for, 1 (a) a site on the Cooperage Plot at the south corner formed by the junction of the Queen's and Wodehouse Roads, or (b) alternatively a site 50 by 30ft at the north corner formed by the junction of a projected road on the north side of the tramway stables with the Wodehouse Road; (2) for a site 50 by 30ft. on the south-west corner of the central Wodehouse Road plot.

We recommend—(1) (a) That the Board decline the proposal to lease the site on the Cooperage plot, (1) (b) and (2) That the Board decline to lease plots of the small size proposed (50 by 30ft.) in this locality.

We propose to ask the Engineer for a scheme for laying out the whole of the Wodehouse Road plot which should take into account the proposals now under consideration in reference to the Wellington Lines Plot and also the situation of the cross roads on the adjoining Port Trust property east of the Colaba Causeway.

(iv). The Agripada Estate, Item 15, Schedule D of the Act—We have considered an application enquiring the terms on which the Board will sell or lease a plot of ground measuring about 5,127 square yards on Morland Road. The site is low lying and requires a considerable amount of filling. It has frontages on Morland Road, on Sankli Street, and on a projected new street in continuation of Ghelabhoy Street.

We are of opinion that land in this locality is likely to rise rapidly in value and we think that the term of lease to be now granted should not exceed 50 years with one renewal for a further term of 49 years.

We think that with a view to encourage building in this locality, which is very desirable, a low scale of rents should be fixed in the first instance, and we recommend in this case that the rates should be:—

4 annas per square yard per annum for the first 20 years.

8 annas per square yard per annum for the next 30 years.

The rent on renewal to be at such rate as may then be agreed upon, having regard to the rents for similarly situated land prevailing at the time."

Resolution.—The report of the Land Committee, No III., dated 17th February 1899 is adopted. The necessary action should be taken under the orders of the Chairman in accordance with the recommendations made therein.

THE OVAL FOR RECREATION PURPOSES.

Considered the following report by the Land Committee No. V, dated 23rd February 1899, on the question of making the "Oval" in front of the Public Offices available for recreation purposes:—

"(i). In connection with the demand for open spaces for recreation in the vicinity of the Fort we had under consideration a proposal that the Oval in front of the Public Offices should be made available for this purpose. The area does not however vest in the Board and the matter rests entirely with Government.

(ii) We observe that the Extension Committee of 1887 made the following recommendation in respect of this area:—

Bandstand to be removed to centre of Oval, and Oval space to be laid out as an ornamental garden and promenade. Long low wall between Church Gate Street Station and Wodehouse Bridge to be removed, and Oval space to be enlarged, to include ground up to line of railway, between Church Gate Street Station and Wodehouse Bridge. Post and rails on Oval to be taken away. Road on the west side to remain, but without the footpath.

And Government in their orders on the report remarked as follows:—

The Chief Engineer, Northern Division, should . . . also furnish a rough project for proposal (5), removal of Bandstand to centre of Oval, which it appears probably may require some modification on consideration in detail. It is moreover not clear how funds for the ornamental garden are to be provided, and to give effect to the proposal as it stands would interfere with the space being utilized as it has so frequently been for fairs and large public gatherings. The removal of the railing would further result in people, and especially children, wandering about the ride to the annoyance of riders and their own imminent risk.

(iii), We are not in favour of the area being utilized as a public garden, which would entail heavy expense in maintenance, but we recommend that Government be addressed on the question of making the area available for recreation purposes. The ride formed by the present double row of railings is very little used, and the public will obtain far more enjoyment from the use of the ground if the inner row of railings is entirely removed. We would urge that the area be further enlarged by removing the road, from Church Gate Street Station to the Wodehouse Bridge, to close alongside the Railway fence as in the case of the rest of the Queen's Road; that the present outer fence on the west side of the Oval be removed to the east side of the road as diverted; that the present low parapet wall be removed and the space occupied by the existing road, and the strip of waste round lying between it and the proposed new road, along the Railway fence be included in the recreation area: part in the part known as the Oval and part in the part known as the Cooperage. The width of the new road along the Railway fence should, we think, be not less than 80 feet.

(IV). These proposals would render an area of about 2,000 by 500 feet, or about 23 acres of ground available for recreation with out out interfering in any way with its use on occasion for fairs, horse shows, and the like. They would add largely to the space available for carriages at the Bandstand, which is very desirable, and would also add a plot 1,000 by 200 feet, or about 4 acres to the Cooperage plot. These changes would constitute an immense boon to the public, and are, in our opinion, not open to any serious objection. The proposals are shown on sketch plan attached."

Resolution—The Report is adopted, and Government should be addressed in the terms thereof.

WODEHOUSE PLOT.

Considered the following report by the Land Committee No. VI, dated 23rd February 1899, on application for the lease of ground east of the north approach to the Wodehouse Bridge for erection of stabling accommodation:—

The Wodehouse Rode Plot, Item 7, Shedule C.—We have considered certain correspondence received from Government regarding an application for the lease of a plot of ground east of the north approach to the Wodehouse Bridge for the erection of a range of stabling with coach-houses and dwelling rooms for attendants.

We think it will be admitted that a well ordered general mews where really good stabling accommodation can be secured in the vicinity of the Fort is an urgent public want and also that the site referred to is in every way suitable for the purpose, It is not too far off and, in fact, there is no other site so convenient and so little open to objection. On these grounds we think the project deserving of favourable consideration.

We have carefully considered the recommendation of the Extension Committee of 1887 that the Government mews and Engineer's storeyard, now located at the Hornby Road plot, should be transferred to this site. We find that that proposal has little to recommend it from the financial point of view. The mews in their present position meet the convenience of the Government offices and there are no complaints regarding them, and we think the proposal referred to should not stand in the way of the utilization of the site near the Wodehouse Bridge for a purpose that will, as before remarked, meet an urgent public want.

The applicant's plans provide for the erection of 96 stalls with rooms for 96 attendants, a spacious coach-house, a farrier's shed and carriage workshop.

We have considered how the buildings can best be arranged without encroaching on the frontage area available for building purposes, and we recommend that the plot situated between the bridge approach and the G. I. P. Railway fence, extending to 25 feet north of the foot of the bridge approach, measuring approximately 9,775 square yards, be offered on lease for 99 years on the following conditions:—

1st.—That the site be used only for the purpose of erecting stabling and coach-house accommodation with subsidiary buildings pertaining thereto.

2nd.—That at the north end a space of at least 50 feet in width be left unbuilt upon.

3rd.—That residents in buildings to be erected on the Trustees' Wellington Lines estate have a preferential claim to stabling and coach-house accommodation in mews at such resonable rate of rent as the Board may approve.

4th.—That the usual Esplanade building and other conditions of leases apply so far as the Board may deem them to be applicable.

5th.—That free occupation be allowed for two years for the purpose of erecting the building and that the lease date from the termination of such period or from the date of the completion of the buildings in carcass, whichever is earlier.

6th.—That with effect from the date of the lease rent shall be paid at the following rates:—

First 20 years	... 4 annas per square yard per annum.				
Next 30 do	... 8	do	do	do	do
Remaining 49 years	...12	do	do	do	do

These rates at 4 per cent. are equivalent to Rs. 9·596, say Rs 10 per square yard, which we consider a fair rate taking into account all the circumstances.

While our deliberations on this question resulting in the foregoing recommendations were in progress a letter was received from the Consulting Engineer for Railways forwarding an application from the G. I. P. Railway Co., for the whole area east of the bridge approach and extending up to the projected road north of the Tramway Company's stables, comprising the area of 9,775 square yards above referred to and 6,942 square yards of valuable frontage land or in all 16,717 square yards the land being required, it it said, for extending the Railway Company's Goods Yard at Colaba.

The Consulting Engineer asks if the land in question is available, and if so what the cost of its acquisition is likely to be.

The land is available in the sense that the Board has not yet entered into an agreement to lease it and consequently under Section 60 (7) of the Act it is in the power of Government to resume it on 6 months' notice.

But we very strongly deprecate its being applied to the purpose proposed unless there is positive proof that the requirements of the cotton trade necessitate it, and that those requirements can be met in no other way.

We value the area at Rs. 2,71,300. The extension of the sidings in this direction will detrimentally affect the adjoining Wellington Lines estate, which is a valuable plot suitable for residential purposes, and will deprive the Board and the public of the most convenient and eligible site in the neighbourhood of the Fort for the erection of mews.

We observe from the papers that the strike amongst the coolies and cartmen was the cause of the inconvenience experienced in dealing with the cotton traffic last season. We gather further that an extension of the siding accommodation at Parel is one alternative method of meeting the requirements and that another alternative is for an arrangement to be made between the two companies at Colaba.

We think that the consideration of these alternatives should be pressed upon the attention of Government, that a fortuitous occurrence such as the strike last year should be fully discounted, and that not without the most absolute proof of the unavoidable necessity of the measure should the limited area at the disposal of the Trust in this locality be encroached upon for railway purposes.

Resolution—The Report is adopted, and the Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways should be addressed in the terms of the latter portion thereof.

BOMBAY RACES.

BOMBAY TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

Entries Closed Tuesday 21st March.

The Dealers Plate—Distance 6 furlongs. Spark 9-4, Alma 8-12, Antoinette 8-8, Crest 8-3, Neilgow 8-0, Dakin 7-10.

Mr Townsend's b aus g Spark 5 yrs
Mr Lyndon's ch aus g Crest
Mr Jame's bl aus g Dakin 4 yrs
Captain Benn's bl aus m Antoinette
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's b a m Alma 13-3 1-2
Mr G Hunter's br aus g Neilgow

The Maiden Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs. Bawbee 9-7, Rubdan 8-13, My Fancy 8-10, Liverpool 8-5, Solicitor 8-4 Hurnee 7-10, Royal 8-1, Hurlingham 6-12.

Captain Young's b cb m My Fancy
Mr J Mollison's b cb m Bawbee 14-0
Mr A M Bushari's g a g Liverpool 13-3
Mr Ali bin Amir's ch a g Solicitor 13-2 1-2
Mr Lyndon's b a p Royal 13-2
Mr P Fischer's ch a g Hurlingham
Mr Mahomedally H Ismail's g a g Rubdan 13-3 1-2
Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's dun cb m Hurnee 14-0

New Galloway Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's b a g Revermore late Repentance 13-3
Aga Mustapha Khan's g a p Grey leg 13-2
Mr S A W's g a g Arbid 13-2 1-2
Mr Ali bin Amir's g a g Bonaparte 13-2 3-4
Mr Lyndon's b a g Nimrod 13-3 1-2
Mr Friendship's b a g Munwar 13-3 1-4
Mr Syed Rashid's g a g Vaher Mahomed 13-2 3-4
Mr Ebraim Hajee Moosa's g a g B smilla 13-3 5 yrs

The Worlee Plate—Distance 5 furlongs. Governor 9-8, Chester 9-1, Nobleman 8-9, Magistrate 8-5, Centaur 7-12, Romeo 7-7, Anaiza 7-0, Rishan 6-11, Gift 6-0.

Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza 13-2
Mr A M's b a g Romeo 13-2 1-2
Mr B A Davur's ch a g Rishan 13-3
Mr S A W's b a p Gift 13-0 1-2
Mr Lyndon's b a p Centaur 13-2
Mr P Fischer's ch a g Governor
Mr M Sidiek's b a p Magistrate 13-2
Mr Bezonjee Pestonjee's b a g Nobleman
Mr Artin A Essayie's ch a p Chester 13-0 1-2

The Mahaluxhmi Plate—Distance 1-2 mile. Lady Yetman 9-10, Fidgets 8-8, Peerless 7-5, Tommy 7-2, Driver 6-7.

Mr J B's ch aus m Lady Yetman 13-2
H H Aga Khan's br e m Peerless 13-1 1-2
Mr Lyndon's sk Cold aus m Fidgetts 13-2
Mr Farmer's b aus p Tommy 13-1 (bywire)
Mr Jusufally Mahomed's b a p Driver 13-1 3-4

Selling Race—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr Jackson's g a p Clipper 13-1 Rs 500
Captain Purvi's g a p Moonlight 13-2 Rs 500
Mr B A Davur's g a p Mushoor 13-1 1-2 Rs 500
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's g a p Admiral 13-0 3-4 Rs 700
Mr F N D's ch a p Bonny Boy II Rs 500

The "Mgdala Cup" Distance 1 Mile.

Mr Howard's g a p Novelty 13-2 3-4
Mr W M Macleod's g a p Murfus 13-2 3-4
Captain Purvi's g a p Moonlight 13-2
Mr Lyndon's b a p Royal 13-2
Do b a g Squire 13-3

Prospectus 25th March, 1899.

The Selling Race and race for the Magdala cup have been declared void and the following races are substituted.

Saturday 25th March, 1899.

Selling Race—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 50, and 3rd Rs 25. For arbs galloways 13-3 and under landed since 1st August 1898. 13-3 entered for Rs 1,200 to carry 10st. W I 3 lbs. for each Rs 100 down to Rs 600. Galloways which have not started for any race allowed 5 lb. Distance—1-2 mile.

Entry Rs 10 to close Thursday 23rd March at 7 p.m. and Rs 5 more if not struck out by 8 a.m. Friday 24th.

The "Magdala Cup." Winner cup value Rs 150 presented by the Officers H M S "Magdala" with Rs 50 to 2nd and Rs 25 to 3rd from the fund. For Arab and C B Galloways 13-3 and under the property of officers in Army Navy or Government Services and members of the Byculla Bombay and Yacht Clubs and which have never won a race valne Rs 500 13-3 to carry 11st. 7 lb. W 1 Penalties.

Winners race value Rs 180 and upwards once 4 lbs., twice 7 lb. oftener 10 lb. C B allowed 5 lb. (Note) W I T C and I P A Certificates accepted for this race only. Distance 6 furlongs. Entrance Free to close 7 p.m. Thursday 23rd March.

Terms Prospetus 25th March apply both above Races.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND OF MARCH, 1899.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small and unimportant. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds remain unaltered, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Secunderabad.

The variations from the normal of both the maximum and minimum temperature are small except at Surat, where the maximum is 8° in excess, and at Cuddapah where the minimum is 6° in defect. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Surat and the lowest 58o at Jubulpore.

Humidity changes are nowhere large, and the skies are generally clear in all districts.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

The weather continues to be fine and settled over the whole country,

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st March, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·838
Temperature of the Air	degrees	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer		75·4
Dew Point		73·7
Relative humidity of Air		0·820
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	85·9
Minimum do. do. read at 8 a.m.		74·3
General Directions of wind*		SSW. E. W. SSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	144

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P & O. Co s.s. Candia, 4,195 tons Captain W.H. Houghton, sailed yesterday for Yokohama, with a general Cargo.

THE B.I S.N. Co's, s.s. Ellora, 1,494 tons, Captain E. McDougall, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Rangoon (21st February) with a general cargo, and 16 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. Co's s. s. Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain J. Skinner, sailed yesterday for Zanzibor, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. J. S. Farwood, Captain and Mrs. Potts Son, Mr. Brazanza and 80 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain H. W. Bawber, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Abdoolabin Sulleman, Mr. G. Belcham, Captain F. A. L. Donaldson, Captain Sapurder, Mr. Tukaram and 65 deck.

THE s. s. Monarch, 4,770 tons, Captain J. A. Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Barry, (23rd February, with a cargo of 9,004 tons of coal. The Captain reports that an able seaman fell from a loft, and died on the 3rd instant. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 22.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
Coconada	517	Hartley			M M & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert	Govt Dock		Royal Navy
Valutia	2111	Thomas			Montocheff
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
Pacuumba	514	Skinner			M & M Co
Bedouin	2245	Godwin			K N & Co
Logician	3162	Chandler	Liverpool		K N & Co
Kerbella	1458	Willis	Calcutta		M M & Co
Aphrodite	2588	Morgan			P & O Co
Patna	1149	Aekison			M M & Co
Oolobaria	2420	Lee			M M & Co
Agapanthus	2361	Davies			F M & Co
Coningsbey	2158	Smith			R Brothers
Onda	3419	Wilson			M M & Co
Clyde	2143	Symons			P & O Co
Den of Ogil	2521	Singer			Bombay Co
Strathcarron	2050	Quicke			Do
Ellora	1494	McDouglas			M M & Co
H M S Flagship Eclipse		Bush			Royal Navy

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Den of Airlie	2275	Jervis			Bombay Co, Ld
B	Candleshoe	2418	Chamberlain	Liverpool	1-4	W&AG&Co
C	Mohamadi	1252	Erickson	R S Ports	23-3	B I S N Co
D	Clan Macrae	1661	Becket		2-4	F M & Co
F	Safari	892	Christianson	Zanzibar	30-3	F Heyer
G	Union	830	Pedersen	Palermo		A C Collora
H & J	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	M Goa	23-3	Sheprd & Co
M	India	2591	Repairing			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kaveri	553	Fuckeer	Bhownager	23-3	Sheprd & Co
Indravati	513	Adum	G Port	23-3	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Candia	4195	Haughton	China	22-3	P & O S N Co
2	Australia	2292	Haig	L'pool	25-3	W & A G & Co
3	Manilla	2583	Batto	Genoa	29-3	F Balduino
4	Bormida	1499	Belaya	China	25-5	Do
5	Coromandel	2783	Tillard	China	22-3	P & O Co
8	M Bacqueham	2740	Walulsching	China	24-3	A L S N Co
9	Rothenfels	1864	Tegge	Hamburg	25-3	Glade & Co
10	Idar	2595	Milne	Genoa	24-3	K N & Co
12	Arabia	4800	Parfitt	London	5-3	P & O S N Co
15	Kagoshima Maru	2710	Nunome	Yokohama	22-3	N Y K
16	Metherfield	2021	Alluyne	Marseilles		W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Dumra	752	Livingstone	Karachi	24-3	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Hispania 3119 tons gross W & A G & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Ellora s	McDougall	Rangoon, Feb 21,
22	Monarch s		Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Goa s.	Skinner	Zanzibar, etc.
	Candia s	Houghton	Yokohama.

The steamer Pachumba, Captain Bawber, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Persian Gulf, via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Patna, for Persian Gulf.
„ Ellora, for Calcutta, etc.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—200 bales cotton Lyon and Co, 500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 100 cwt coir yarn P Govindjee, 100 bales cotton B Samji and Co, 200 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co.

Australia s—165 bales wool Glade and Co, 201 cwt kurdaseed and 210 cwt masoor dall Bauer and Krause, 100 bales wool Hajee Ally M Oosman, 35 bales wool Heerji Mamed, 57 bales wool Tyeb Haji, 48 bales wool Suleman Jan Momed, 1852 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey, 110 bales wool David Sassoon and Co, 4 bales wool and 30 bales goat hair H O H Hasoom, 67 bales wool H K M Jaithe, 100 bales wool Jadhowjee Kara, 1000 cwt myrabollams J Premji.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—15 casks Indian condiments H Muncherjee and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1 bale woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co, 58 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co, 9 bales skins Bundally Esmall, 22 bales skins M Jaffer, 75 cases olibanum Moledina Lalljee 117 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 17 bales skins and hides Ahmed Abdulla and Co, 25 cwt deer horns and 3 cwt peacock feathers E P Damjee, 47 cwt olibanum A H Mowiee and Co, 30 bales wool R Nanjee, 4 bales woollen carpets and 2 cases brassware S J Tillery and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Candleshoe s—2000 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers, 800 bales cotton 1000 cwt mustardseed Prier de Saone and Co, 723 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Candleshoe s—220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 500 cwt myrabollams S H Esmail and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Logician s—1000 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co, 200 bales cotton Leyon and Co, 505 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 1000 cwt rapeseed 4000 cwt linseed 4000 cwt groundnuts Dharsee Nanjee and Co, 900 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co. 4000 cwt linseed David Sasseon and Co, 12000 cwt linseed 4000 cwt groundnuts Killick Nixon and Co, 4000 cwt poppyseed 2634 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 2000 cwt linseed Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—6 bales woollen carpets S J Tellery and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rothenfels s—33 bales cotton 210 cwt mowra coke, and 1000 cwt gingelly seed, Glade and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Macrae s—500 cwt weedseed 100 cwt olibanum Bauer and Krause, 110 bales cotton fly Pregjee Hirjee and Co 200 cwt amba huldee Megjee Mooljee and Co, 611 cwt turmeric Corjee Doongersee, 1001 cwt myrabollams S H Esmail and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—100 cwt weedseed Bauer Krause, c parts geranium N Futtehaliy and Co

Netherfield s—4,000 cwt castorseee 9,500 cwt mowraseed 3013 cwt linseed 55,059 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers,

Hispania s—846 cwt teelseed 5,662 cwt mowraseed Ralli Brothers.

Bedouin s—2280 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

FOR GENOA.

Idar s—1000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers.

Manilla s—1500 cocoanuts E B Parekh, 100 bales cotton The Bombay Company.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—550 bales cotton Glade and Co, 2000 cwt wheat Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—700 bales twist Yan Shun and Co, 50 bales twist Talati and Co, 50 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 151 bales cotton N J Abraham, 251 cwt sandlewood M H E Ellias, 13 cases Indian butter 22 cwt sharkfins 85 cwt sharkfins Hassum Alloo and Co, 150 cwt sharkfins and 31 cwt fishmaws Rehimtoola Dhunjee and Co, 48 cwt bysabole Yan Shun and Co, 50 bales twist The Assur Veerjee Mills Ld, 16 cwt sharkfins R Dharjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—907 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 255 bales twist N J Abraham, 1100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 300 bales twist Silas E Sassoon, 325 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co, 600 bales twist E Noordin and Co, 300 bales twist Tata and Co, 50 bales piece goods The Svadeshi Mills Co Ld.

Bormida s—147 bales twist Talati and Co.

Kagoshima Maru s—10 bales twist Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Marq Bacquehem s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 50 bales cotton V S H Reddy and Co.

THE BRITANNIA'S TREASURE.

GOLD FOR INDIA, HONGKONG AND LONDON.

THE voyage of the P. & O. s. s. "Britannia" on this occasion (as has been already stated by telegram) is noticeable for the large consignment of specie she has brought up from Australia, the value of the gold and silver on board aggregating something over £203,000. Of this, 59 bars of silver and two boxes of gold and one box of bar gold are for Calcutta aggregating nearly £32,700. Two boxes of sovereigns are for Hongkong valued at £4,600; and gold to the value of £15,000 is for London. The specie for Calcutta and Hongkong will be taken away by the P. & O. "Massilia" and the P. & O. "Ballaarat" respectively; while the gold for London will be taken on by the "Britannia." In this connection, we may state that the "Britannia" has also taken 1,500 bales of silk for London and Marseilles, being transhipment cargo from the "Coromandel."—*Times of Ceylon* (March 16)

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE SECOND and THIRD of a SERIES of Six LECTURES on 'A Comparison of Greek, Latin, and English as Forms of Language,' being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1898-99, will be delivered in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the University on FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 24th and 25th instant, respectively, commencing at 5-15 P. M.

SUBJECTS :—
1. LINES OF DEVELOPMENT.
2. METRE AND POETICAL EXPRESSION.

LECTURER
Prof. J. NELSON FRASER, M. A.,
The Lectures are open to the Public.

By order,
D. MACDONALD, M. D., Bsc., C. M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1899.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22.

CONSOLS declined 1-16 per cent yesterday in London, to 11 1-2. French Rentes were unchanged at 102 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime, to 25·23 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent higher, at 115; and Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cents, were 1-8 per cent lower, at £67 5-16. Exchange on India as 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 13-16d. Bar Silver was 1-16d. less in value, at 27 1-2d. per oz.; and in New York 1-8 cent, at 59 5-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unaltered at 4·85 1-4 dollars. For Braziers' Copper the quotation was £77.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,700,000 quarters, compared with 2,590,000 quarters at the end of the preceding week.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 36s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment to Havre, business done via the Canal, market firm in tone; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 35 1-2s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market firm; Brown Rapeseed at 33s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, in a firm market; Linseed at 36 1 2s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal.

Spot Mid-Americans Cotton declined 1-32d. in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday; East Indians were lower to a like extent, for all descriptions; and American Arrivals were also 1-32d. lower, extreme quotations being 3 1-4 and 3 17-64d. per lb. for March and July-August deliveries. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 7,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady.

Ready Mid Uplands continued in New York at 6 3-16 cents per lb.; June futures were 3 points higher, at 5 94 cents, and September 5 points, at 5 96 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 27,000 bales; and the arrivals now compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Tuesday's Receipts	27,000	21,000	11,000
Three days' do.	63,000	57,000	34,000
Since 1st September	7,410,000	7,774,000	6,157,000

In our local Cotton market prices have to-day been steady, with a small enquiry. The Mills bought 400 bales, and Exporters 1,400 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	16,350	bales.
Wheat	35,019	cwts.
Linseed	24,989	,,
Rapeseed	3,485	,,
Gingellyseed	9,318	,,
Groundnuts	858	,,
Castorseed	5,306	,,
Rice	1,439	,,

FREIGHTS are a quiet market, with a little chow-chow business passing.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight credits. For Bank Paper there was a moderate enquiry; Mercantile Bills were scarce; and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.1s. 4d. to 1s. 3 31-32d. per Rupee
Telegraphic.1s. 3 31 32d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight.1s. 4 5-32d. ,,
Francs ....1·70 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER Rates have been steady to-day at 101 5-16 and 101 3-8 for 3 1-2 per cents, for Money and Account, respectively, and 94 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet. Swadeshi Mill are Rs. 5 higher; and Kemp & Co. have advanced Rs. 5 also.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 23.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

965-459-556-93—Khundoo and S for paupers—Sitaram Luxuman and others vs Chima and others—Sorabjee and G
982-609-96—Ardeseer H and D—Maneckbai widow vs Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Vachagandy and others—Jehangir and S.
985 203-97—Manshuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibhai vs Dharseybhai Jivraj and another—Thakurdas D C and H.
987-554-96—Thakurdas D C and H—Khimjee Jairam Narronjee and another vs Dadabhoy Pestonjee Shroff—Ardesir H and D.
990-113-97—Crawford B and Co—Fazulbhai Visram and another vs Visram Raisi and another—Payne G and S
1005-220-98—Magonlal and Co—Dewkobhai vs Vejbai—Smetham B and Nobl .
Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
1-99—Payne G and S—Fransis Hagan vs William Lathem Harvey—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

725-98—Smetham B and Noble—Herbert Bromley vs The G I P Ry Co—Little and Co.

For Trial of an Issue.

533-98—Little and Co—William Birkmyre and others vs Tokersey Purshotum and others—Payne G and S and Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

366-98—Captain and V J A L Anto vs Ardesir Byramjee Limboowalla and others—Payne G and S, Daphtary and F, and Captain and V.
719-98—Little and Co—Esmalljee Ebhramjee Nagree vs Kalabhai Viram and another—Matubhai and J.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

653-97—Tyabjee D and Co—The Hon'ble Basil Lang and another vs Mooljee Karsonjee—Sorabjee and J

To vary Commissioner's Report.

641-92—Tyabjee D and Co—Nathu Tulsidas and another vs Poonja Waljee and others—Little and Co and Payne G and S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

For Judgment.

635-98—K D Shroff—Merwanji Muncherji Cama and others vs Syed Sirdar Alikhan—Crawford B and Co.

For dismissal.

692-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Bukhtawarmal Mahitabmal vs Loonkaran Gomjee—Dikshit and D

Long Causes.

609-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Assur Veerjee vs Damodar Soonderdas—Wadia and G.
241-97—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs The Damodher Lakhmidas Mills and Co—Bhaishunker and K.
609-97—Nanu and H—Ruhunath Makund vs Laxmishanker Pranshanker and others—Bicknell M and M.
328-97—In person—Balshet Pandushet Sonar vs Mahadev Abajee Kale—K J Mantr.

For trial of an Issue.

332-81—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs C F Farran Ag Ad General—E F Nicholson Pestonjee R and K and M M Munshi.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahoo vs Karsondas Pragjee—Matubhai and J. Part-heard.
658-98—Payne G and S—Keshavrichand Nathu vs Merwanjee Nowrojee—Pestonjee R and K.
165-93—Crawford B and Co—Kara Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.
626-97—M H Khan—Kallooing Soosing and others vs Dhunji Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.
39-98—Framjee and Dinshaw—Mariambai widow vs Ksham Ahmed—Sorabjee and J.
515-98—B V N Kirtiker—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismal Hajee Noor Mohomed—Magonlal and Co.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Communication with Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) restored. Telegrams subject same restriction as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Newyork Hali interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros and Cayenne Paramaribo both interrupted. During interruptions telegrams for Cayenne are posted from Paramaribo.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—MARCH 21.

10 p.m	76·8

WEDNESDAY—MARCH 22.

6 a.m.	76·2
10 a.m	80·8
2 p.m	85·4
4 p.m.	84·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

PRESSICK—March 20, Jessie, widow of the late Henry Pressick, B. I. S. N. Co. Deeply regretted.

TALEYARKHAN—March 22, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Buchoobai, wife of Sorabjee Jehangier Taleyarkhan, and mother of Furdoonjee Sorabjee Taleyarkhan. Funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HEBBERD—March 14, at Palamcottah, the wife of R. H. R. Hbberd, Supdt of Post Offices, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SCHOFIELD—LAWSON—March 18, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Elwes, assisted by the Rev. A. Acheson Williams, Captain Herbert Schofield, 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment, to Marian Louise, youngest daughter of Captain T. W. Lawson, late 74th Highlanders.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1899.

THE new Anglo-French agreement just signed in London defines the respective spheres of influence in the not inconsiderable part of the African Continent not covered by the Niger Convention. The French give up the claim to the Bahr-el-Ghazal Province, in which Major Marchand so laboriously planted some twenty French posts or forts, with more or less sonorous names. Great Britain—or Egypt?—"retains" the Bahr-el-Ghazal territory, and also Darfur, which just at present is, and for several years past has been, in the enjoyment of a precarious independence. France, on the other hand, takes, when she is in the mood for further African adventure, Wadai, the eastern frontier of which runs with the Western boundary of Darfur. She is free also to acquire Bagirmi, and apparently the Tebu country between Wadai and the southern boundary of Tripoli. She will then be in possession of the Hinterland of Tripoli and will soon obtain control of the great caravan routes from the south to the Mediterranean through Tripoli. France has greatly improved her position around Lake Chad, as she will henceforth have the eastern as well as the northern shores of that inland sea, to which hitherto her access was very restricted. The French sphere of influence extends westward along the borders of the Libyan desert, to the fifteenth parallel. The two Powers mutually concede equality of commercial treatment in the vast, if somewhat unproductive and very inaccessible, territory between the Nile and Lake Chad, from the fifth to the fifteenth parallels. This is humorously said to give France access to the Nile for commercial purposes. Both Powers bind themselves to refrain from any attempt to acquire political or territoral rights outside the limit fixed by the agreement. Great Britain, it will be seen, obtains the uncontested control of the whole of the Nile Valley, from the Lakes to the Mediterranean. France apparently obtains a considerable accession to her spheres of influence contiguous to the French Soudan. Whether those spheres are capable of development the future alone can tell. They have no direct outlet to the sea; their future value must depend wholly on the possibility of opening them up by railways traversing deserts of vast extent. If coal, or gold or oil be found in those innermost recesses of the African Continent, then the task of opening them up to civilisation will be greatly lightened. The discovery of oil at Baku and in the surrounding region enabled Russia to navigate the Caspian and regenerate Central Asia. Diamond mines and gold reefs have made the fortune of South Africa. Is any find of similar kind to be expected in French Africa, enlarged and rounded off by this new Agreement? If such a piece of unhoped for good fortune await the Republic in that region, it may be possible to organise and raise from barbarism from thirty to forty millions of African race, of better physique and higher intelligence than the tribes inhabiting the coast line. Then France would have something more profitable than the Desert of Sahara to show for her expenditure of energy and capital in African wastes.

LORD SALISBURY, somewhat late in the day, has informed the House of Lords that owing to the mutiny of the Soudanese troops, on whose military qualities so many hopes rested, has led to the abandonment of the projected military stations on the Upper Nile. The operations were confined to some tentatives of exploration in the region around Lake Rudolph, which was visited by the Austrian traveller, Count Teleki, in 1887-88. Major Martyr's expedition, Lord Salisbury claims to have been successful as a whole, as he actually reached a point where the Soudan begins—or ends,—and is now returning to Uganda. Had those abortive expeditions never been undertaken, the condition of that Protectorate might have been less deplorable than it admittedly is. The Uganda troubles were pretty fully ventilated in Parliament, on the vote of £256,000 for British protectorates in that province, and in Central and East Africa. There has been a growing impression that the disastrous disorder in Uganda arose directly from bad administration and gross mismanagement by those in authority on the spot. Sir Charles Dilke, in moving a reduction of the vote by £100 in respect of the item charged for Uganda, declared that the country in question is at the present moment a perfect pandemonium, the effect of which must inevitably be to enormously increase the cost of administration. He could see no prospect of permanent peace in the country, and, therefore, he wished to know whether the Government would hold an independent inquiry into the origin of the wars and disturbances which were now proceeding. The vote also dealt with the Martyr expedition which, he understood, was proceeding down the Nile in the direction of the Soudan. He would like to know what was the object of that expedition. Mr. Brodrick, in replying, admitted—as he could hardly help doing—the troubles of the past, but was more optimistic than the facts warrant with regard to the future. There is no doubt, he said, that the administration of Uganda has given cause in many quarters for anxiety, but he did not think there was much that need cause anxiety in the present position of affairs. The Uganda Protectorate is in itself "an enormous experiment," and when it is compared with what had taken place in other parts of Africa, he is not certain that the comparison would not be favourable to Uganda. It is the view of the Foreign Office that the predisposing causes of the mutiny were that men had come over the border from Congo, where a great mutiny was raging, and that there was an idea that a successful attempt might be made to overpower the European officers, to whichever nation they belonged. With regard to the pay of the soldiers being regarded as inadequate, an enormous rise in the value of human labour had taken place owing to the construction of the railway. Again, we are not the only persons employing troops. Mr. Brodrick admitted that the pay was too small, and that if there had been telegraphic communication with England the matter would have been arranged. So far as he could trace, there had been no representation from the officers as to pay—a very strange omission on their part. There were three matters more serious than that of pay. First, the pay was not receivable by the troops in the kind they desired, namely, trade goods, because these could not be brought up from the coast for lack of transport. Secondly, there was the question of the separation of the men from their families. On this point Major Macdonald conferred with the officers, but what he said was not properly reported to the troops—an admission that the officers did not know the language of the men they proposed to lead into unknown regions. Thirdly, there was the question of overwork. There was no doubt that the men had been overworked. The only thing the Government could do, owing to the distance, was to leave matters in the hands of the local authorities. The Under-Secretary could not speak too highly of the conduct of the young officers, who had done their best to meet the necessities of the case. As to the future, the Government could only act upon the advice of the officers on the spot, who believed that the country had largely quieted down, but undoubtedly until the remainder of the Soudanese troops have been completely broken up, we may expect to hear of such attacks as that which was made upon Lieut. Harrington and his men.

The Under-Secretary's apologia was a confession of helplessness of which Mr. Labouchere took full advantage. He expressed his belief that if the Foreign Office was composed of angels instead of clerks they would not be able to manage the job which they had undertaken in Uganda. The real fault was that they had undertaken the work on the cheap. As to the British public, he believed that they would rather have a pot of beer all round than Uganda. Mr. Brodrick admitted that the Ugandese did not get what they wanted. They did not require cash, but what they did require besides cash was more women. In consequence of the Ugandese having so many wives they had all very large families. For every sixty Ugandese he was told that there were about 500 women and children going about with them. Mr. Labouchere regards Uganda as a great object lesson against our meddling with those tropical countries in Africa. He complains that we use our position in Uganda to acquire territory beyond Uganda. We undertook an expedition to the Nile, and had tried to induce those wretched people to join it. He could understand those men, with all their wives and children dependent upon them, revolting and declining to go. He should like to know what we are getting out of Uganda. Money had been wasted and squandered in the most reckless manner. Mr. H. M. Stanley, on the other hand, held that there was not the slightest reason why Uganda should remain discontented if the Soudanese question was once settled. At the same time, he considers that a sufficient force should be kept in Uganda to deal with any little risings that may occur. Before another Session was passed through he is certain they would be able to advise the people in Australia, who had approached him when he was out there some four years ago, that the time has come for them to go to Uganda, and probably by the end of another two or three Sessions good progress would be reported from those people. In the end, Sir Charles Dilke's motion was negatived.

In explanation of the Martyr expedition referred to by Sir Charles Dilke, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated that the expedition of Colonel Martyr has a very definite object—to explore, and, if possible, plant posts on the right bank of the Nile, connecting Uganda with the territory to which Lord Kitchener's troops had penetrated or nearly penetrated. It was intended that Colonel Martyr should ultimately join hands with Lord Kitchener, and that he should ascertain and occupy the territory to which by treaty this country is entitled, and which connects Uganda and the source of the Nile with the Valley of the Nile. "According to the latest account, Colonel Martyr had made considerable progress." We now know that the whole plan has been found impracticable, and has been wisely abandoned. Since Mr. Brodrick's statement was made in the House, a letter has been received from a member of Major Martyr's expedition, dated November 23. The letter was written shortly subsequent to the occupation of Dufilet by the expeditionary force. The writer speaks vaguely of the northward advance, and says that he is ignorant of the ultimate destination of the expedition. He comments upon the smallness of the force, which had been greatly reduced by leaving garrisons at various places, and expressed anxiety as to whether it would be found to be numerically sufficient to carry out its work, as in the country to be traversed the tribes are known to be hostile and warlike. It may well be also that the renewed activity of the Khalifa seriously interfered with these plans for "linking hands." But at present we are in the dark as to what is happening to the south of Khartoum, although we know that General Hunter left Cairo for the Soudan some weeks ago. Journalists were not allowed to go south, and tourist steamers were stopped unless they obtained a special permit from the Sirdar. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Cairo telegraphed that the greatest secrecy is observed in official circles as to everything that is going on south of Khartoum. It is suspected, but not actually known, that military preparations are going forward, and it was admitted that the Khalifa is upon the Nile near Abbas collecting grain and cattle. It was hoped that this reappearance may end in a mere raid, and in the Dervishes returning to Sherkeila. The Sirdar must, it is said, advance before the end of April, or postpone dealing with the Khalifa until August. Altogether, the machine-guns at Omdurman do not appear to have so thoroughly completed the pacification of the Soudan as was at one time imagined. The further development of events will be watched with supreme interest, although the country puts full confidence in the capacity of its fighting men to deal with any emergencies which may arise.

MR. A. F. COX, Comptroller and Auditor-General, has written his annual appropriation report on the accounts of the Government of India for 1897-98, and the text of it is reproduced in the current issue of the *Gazette of India*. The estimates of the year, it will be remembered, anticipated a deficit of roughly two and a-half crores. But that was not enough, as the total loss of revenue and increase of expenditure during the year by reason of the famine came to eight crores and 92 lakhs. The expenditure on military operations was three crores and 84 lakhs. The net result of the year's accounts was consequently a deficit of five crores and 35 lakhs of rupees. In addition to the calamities of famine and plague as well the troubles on the North-west frontier, Government had to meet heavy charges in repairing the damage done to buildings and railway works by the earthquake of June 1897. The expenditure on famine relief exceeded the Budget provision by over a crore and a-half in consequence of relief having to be continued for a longer period than was anticipated, a series of bad seasons having already impoverished the people of the Central Provinces, while there were excesses in Bombay and the North-West Provinces due to the late arrival of the monsoon rains. To try and make ends meet the expenditure on Railway construction was cut down, the sale of Council Bills was suspended, and a remittance of a crore through the means of Bank drafts was obtained from the Secretary of State. Had it not been for a rise in exchange and the improvement under railways, the results of the year would have been very much worse than a deficit of five crores and 35 lakhs. Under famine the expenditure was almost entirely for famine relief. There was besides a small charge for construction of protective irrigation works. The largest excesses occurred in the Central Provinces, Madras, Bengal and Bombay following one another in more or less close succession. The increase under Railways was due to heavier traffic consequent on the frontier expedition and the conveyance of food-grains for famine relief on State Railways and of twenty-five lakhs in the charges for interest in India and England, against this being a saving of thirty-four lakhs in the smaller surplus profits of Guaranted Railways. A heavy increase in the expenditure under Army charges is shown to have been entirely due to the frontier expedition, whose cost, as stated, was three crores and 84 lakhs.

THE duties to be imposed on imported sugar vary considerably, being proportioned to the amount of the bounty which has been received in the country of origin. The Argentine Republic seems to be the most liberal, not to say lavish, in its bounty, for the countervailing duty is fixed at Rs. 9·2 per hundredweight. Holland, ever frugal, only gives three annas per hundredweight, to stimulate the export of certain kinds of her sugar. Is the fault of the Dutch still that of giving too little, while asking too much? France, rich and generous, gives her producers a bounty which entails a corresponding duty of from Rs. 3-7 to Rs. 3-4. It is not to be expected, however, that the Indian treasury will profit much by this duty, or that the French trade in loaf sugar will be much affected by the present legislation. French sugar is not in much demand in India; it is too good and too dear for this market. What comes to Bombay is mostly intended for re-export to Bunder Abbas for the Persian market, where it is in great request. German and Austro-Hungarian sugar is cheap and popular in Western India, and especially in Scinde, where it holds the field. The countervailing duties range in the case of the produce of Germany from Rs. 1-6 to annas 15-3, and in that of Austro-Hungary from Re. 1-5 to annas 14. These cheaper sugars will probably retain a good deal of their hold of our markets, the new duty affecting them only by a fraction of an anna on the pound. It is expected that the sugar planting interest in Mauritius will benefit considerably by the countervailing duties. It was about time, for the competition of the sugar from the Continent very seriously affected the prosperity of that interesting island.

GOVERNMENT have re-appointed Mr. H. Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, and the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., to be official members of the Municipal Standing Committee.

AT the meeting of the Senate, yesterday, the propositions standing in the names of the Honourable Mr. Justice Ranade and Professor Sharp relating to the separate History and Philosophy courses for the M. A. Examination were adopted. Two amendments of the Rev. Father Bochum for adding the study of Psychology and Natural Theology in the programme were also agreed to.

OWING to quarantine having been imposed at Durban, the Marine authorities do not now expect the Clive to reach Calcutta with the Royal Irish Rifles until the 3rd of April.

CAPTAIN MCMAHON, Political Agent, Malakhand, proceeded on a flying visit to Dir and Chitral. He will return in a few days hence. Everything is quiet in Dir, Swat, and Bajour.

THE betrothal of his Highness the Maharajah of Patiala to the sister of his Highness Prince Basudeo Singh of Rai Bareli, sister-in-law of the Maharana of Dholepore, took place at the close of last month. The marriage will be celebrated at Rai Bareli about the end of April or early in May.

THE "British Medical Journal" of the 4th March says "Sir J. Accacio da Gama, of Bombay, has been appointed by the King of Portugal a member of His Majesty's Privy Council.

MR. ROSS was on Tuesday placed before the Deputy Commissioner at Silchar, charged with shooting a native. On the application of his counsel, who stated that they were moving to have the *venue* changed, the case was postponed until the 24th.

THE anxiety felt in sporting circles as to the future fate of Lucknow racing owing to the prospective departure of Captain Apthorp will be somewhat allayed when it is known there is a probability of Captain Apthorp being granted an extension in his appointment to the Lucknow Volunteers and the Oudh Light Horse have conveyed a prayer to the proper authorities to spare their popular Adjutant to them for one more year at least.

IT is said that Sir George Luck, during his late visit to Pachmari, was greatly struck with the charms and capabilities of the little station on the Mahadeo Hills, and thinks it much too good to be reserved for the exclusive enjoyment of a musketry class and a few invalids. It is reported that he has specially marked its particular advantages for his own branch of the Service—the British Cavalry—and that he means to act upon his impressions.

RAMALINGAM, lately Shroff of the Colombo branch of the Madras Bank, has been committed for trial at the next local Sessions, charged with committing criminal breach of trust and dishonestly misappropriating a sum of Rs. 1,17,936, and fraudulently and dishonestly altering the figures Rs. 1,42,290 into Rs. 4,42,290 in the cash abstract book, and thereby committing forgery. Accused has been released on bail in the sum of Rs. 2 lakhs.

EIGHT camphor seedlings were planted out experimentally in the Mysore Government gardens a couple of years ago, and the superintendent, in his recent reports, notes with satisfaction, that the growth, under full exposure to the sun, has been vigorous. The largest specimen is 3 1-2 feet, with a branching diameter of about 3 feet. Such rapid growth, he remarks, would soon establish a young plantation of this useful tree.

A CURIOUS case is reported from Bangalore. A convict was admitted into the Jail Hospital on the 21st ultimo, with fever. When the Assistant Surgeon saw him he suspected it to be a case of Plague, and ordered him to be sent to the Magadi Plague Camp and kept there under observation. The man remained there till the 28th idem, and the Superintendent of the Camp diagnosed it as a case of "sympathetic bubo due to the fretting at the ankles by the fetters."

THE question of the proposed legislation to declare ancient Zemindaries impartible and inalienable is now under consideration by the Madras Board of Revenue, which is engaged in making out a list of such ancient Zemindaries as the terms of the original "sunnad" and other circumstances relating to the original grant may show to be impartible and inalienable. The object of the proposed legislation is to prevent the ruin of ancient estates and to obviate unnecessary litigation instituted merely to get a finding on the initial question of tenure.

APPLICATION in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—George Falvey Beyts, district engineer, East Indian Railway, Allahabad, in the North-West Provinces of India, for a collapsible dooly, dandy, stretcher and easy chair combined. George Drury Coleman, merchant, of 7, King-street, Cheapside, in the county of London, for an improved compressed food for horses, cattle, and like animals. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, limited, of the River Don works, Sheffield, in the county of York, for improvements in the manufacture of explosives. John King, mechanical engineer, Charles Downes, boiler maker, and Mihangel Ap Iwan, doctor of medicine, all of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, for improved apparatus for heating feed water, promoting water circulation and generating steam in locomotive and other steam boilers. Thomas Beamont Abbott, chemist, of Foster-street, Sale, in the colony of Victoria Australia, for a handle for kerosene tins and the like. Henry Tetlow heald and wire manufacturer of Verley-street, Miles Platting, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in machines for sizing yarns and threads. Otto Siebold, chemist, of 19, Kothenerstrasse, Berlin, for a process for the production of a relishing soluble meat extract. Michael James Burke, locomotive and carriage superintendent, Morvi railway, and Charles Percy White, resident engineer, Morvi railway, both residing at Morvi, Morvi State, for improvements in a combined buffer, screw coupling and side chain.

A MESSAGE from Milwaukee (Wisconsin) states that Assembly man Daggett has introduced the following bill into the State Legislature:—"Resolved, that a committee be appointed, consisting of three members to draft a bill to protect the health of the misses, old maids, and married women of the State of Wisconsin by making a law to prohibit tightlacing. Mrs. Helen Barker, the president of the Women's Temperance Union says that trouble will begin when the police attempt to enforce such a law.

SUPPORTERS of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund have, it is stated, hit upon a highly original scheme whereby to fill the coffers of that not too prosperous philanthropic enterprise. The new idea is to create a new Order, to be styled the League of Mercy, admission to the several grades of which would be granted in return for work done on behalf of the Fund. Its main object (according to the "Daily News") would be to enrol members to collect, or promote the collection of money for the Hospital Fund, such members to be promoted to a higher class commensurate with their success.

MISS CLARKE of Chepstow, has hit on a new idea in the way of collecting money for church funds. A fund is now being raised for the restoration of the parish church at Bishop's Cleeve near Cheltenham, and a few days ago the vicar was agreeably surprised to receive a soda-water bottle from one of his church-wardens, to whom it had been forwarded by Miss Clarke. When this curious purse was uncorked, it was found to contain £7, 19s. 6d. in 638 three-penny pieces which Miss Clarke had either herself contributed or collected from her friends.

MR. JOHN MURRAY will publish a very important work on Antiquities, which should interest general readers no less than special students of the subject. It is to be entitled "Archæology and Authority, Sacred and Profane," is the work of several writers, and is edited by Mr. D. G. Hogarth, M.A., who wrote "A Wandering Scholar in the Levant," and is now Director of the British School at Athens. The contributors are Mr. E. A. Gardner, formerly of the British School, and now of University College, London; Professor Driver of Oxford; the Rev. A. C. Headlam; Mr. F. Ll. Griffith, who has done good service in connection with the Egypt Exploration Fund; and Mr. F. Haverfield, who has done equally good work in the department of Roman inscriptions in Britain. Mr. Hogarth himself writes an introduction wherein he discusses the limitations and capabilities of archæological evidence.

SIDE-SLIPS are very much the order of these muddy days, says a writer on cycling in the "Sketch. The tighter you have your tyre pumped, the more likely are you to slip. So just deflate your tyre a little, and make it sag somewhat when you are riding and then you'll be in comparative safety. I suppose I've done as much "mud plugging" as any man alive, but when the path is greasy I let the valve loose for fifteen seconds, and then I don't even object to tramway lines.

THE Dominion liner Labrador, from Halifax (Nova Scotia) for Liverpool, ran on the Mackenzie Rock four miles from Skerryvore Lighthouse, in the Hebrides, early on Wednesday morning (March 1) in a dense fog and was totally lost. All the passengers and crew were saved in the boats, and afterwards picked up—with the exception of one boatload who landed at Skerryvore Lighthouse—by the German steamer Viking.

THE mention of Samoa recalls the name of the late Sir George Grey, whose wrath was aroused by Lord Salisbury's knuckling down to the "man of blood and iron." The public will be glad to know that a memoir of Sir George Grey will be issued in a few weeks by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. "The Romance of a Pro-Consul," as the book is to be named is written by Mr. James Milne, an intimate friend of Sir George Grey's. Mr. Milne will give us many anecdotes of the travellers and the distinguished colonists with whom Sir George came in contact during his long and unique career in so many quarters of Greater Britain. The British public will be none the worse for being retold how Sir George backed the Orange Free Staters' petition for inclusion in the Empire (that was forty-five years ago), how he came to grief with the C. O. in consequence, and how in Australasia he stood up for the Imperial and Federative idea now, approaching realization. His early relations with the late General Sir Pomeroy-Colley, who was killed at Majuba, will be worth telling.

THE Earl of Rosebery has consented to preside at the annual dinner of her Majesty's Civil Service, which will be held at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday, May 9. Sir Arthur Godley, Under-Secretary of State for India, will be the vice-chairman.

IT is announced that a marriage has been arranged between the Earl of Crewe and Lady Margaret Primrose, second daughter of the Earl of Rosebery. Lord Crewe (formerly Lord Houghton), who was created an Earl in 1895 is forty-one years of age. In 1888 he married Sibil, daughter of Sir F. Graham and granddaughter of the Duke of Somerset, and was left a widower seven years later. His Lordship, who is a Liberal in politics and very popular in society, is a Knight of St. Patrick and a Privy Councillor. He was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1892, and has been a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen. His fiancee, Lady Margaret Etrenne Hannah Primrose, who is, perhaps, better known under the shorter title of Lady Peggy Primrose, attained her eighteenth birthday last month.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRITISH MINISTER TO CHINA.

ON SHORT FURLOUGH.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Sir Claude Macdonald leaves Peking on Thursday for home on short furlough.

ANGLO-FRENCH SPHERES IN AFRICA.

EQUALITY OF COMMERCIAL TREATMENT.

An Anglo-French Agreement was signed in London, to-day, forming a supplement to the Niger Convention.

In the terms of the new Agreement, Great Britain retains the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Darfur, whilst France takes Wadai, Bagirmi, and the territory to the east and north of Lake Chad. Great Britain also recognises the French sphere westward of a line extending south of the tropic of Cancer along the border of the Libyan desert to the fifteenth parallel.

The signatories mutually concede equality of commercial treatment in the region between the Nile and Lake Chad from the fifth to the fifteenth parallels, France thus securing access to the Nile.

The Powers mutually undertake to refrain from exercising political or territorial rights outside the frontiers fixed by the treaty.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

The steamship Ormuz has sailed from Melbourne, taking £75,000 in gold for India.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

England has defeated Wales in the Association game by 4 goals to nil.

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS IN SHANGHAI.

MARCH 22.

Great Britain, Germany and America have demanded a settlement of the Shanghai extension question. France has withheld her opposition under certain conditions.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

ROLLING STOCK FOR THE I. M. R.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

The provision of extra rolling stock for the Indian Midland Railway, comprising ten engines, seven passenger carriages, two hundred wagons and ten brake-vans, has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

NEW SECTIONS COMPLETED.

The first section of the Shadipalli-Ballotra Railway, from Ballotra to Barma (sixty miles), also the Mari-Attock Railway and South Behar Railway, have been offered for official inspection prior to being opened for public traffic.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, yesterday, had twenty-nine plague deaths and thirteen deaths suspected of being plague. The general mortality, however, was only eleven above the normal, namely, 89 against an average of 78.

DEATH OF MR. DOUGLAS BURN.

News has reached Calcutta of the death, at Home of Mr. Douglas Burn, lately Bank of Bengal agent at Delhi.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

APPRECIATION BY THE VICEROY.

Addressing the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, to-day, his Excellency the Viceroy said their service was evidence of public spirit and private unselfishness which entitles them to encouragement and the patronage of the State.

MR. CROWE'S DEPARTURE.

POONA, MARCH 22.

The Hon'ble Mr. Crowe left Poona for Bombay by the 11-15 a.m. train, to-day. A large number of gentlemen assembled on the platform to wish him good-bye. Mr. Crowe was accompanied by Mr. Aston, the new Judge, and arrived about eleven o'clock, being received by members of the Pleaders' Association, and others. On proceeding to the waiting room, Messrs. Crowe and Aston were laden with garlands and received handsome bouquets. After shaking hands with those present, they took their seat in the carriage, and as the train steamed out, three hearty cheers were given.

THE LATE MR. JOHN COOKE.

THE CHLOROFORM ADMINISTERED BY A RAW NATIVE STUDENT.

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 22.

The late Mr. John Cooke, who died while under chloroform for an operation, was an engineer in the Nizam's Public Works Department. Mr. Cooke was a young Englishman of high connections, and a well-known member of society. Deceased attended the Afzal Ganj Hospital, yesterday morning, and consented while in excellent spirits to a simple operation being performed upon him. He was at once put under chloroform, which was administered by a raw native student, under the orders of Dr. Abdool Hoosein, the House Surgeon. In less than five minutes the patient expired under the effects of chloroform.

THE POST-MORTEM.

A post-mortem was held, last evening, by four Doctors from Secunderabad, but the verdict has been withheld till Dr. Lawrie's arrival, from Bombay, this evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt arrived here from Bombay day before yesterday morning.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 21.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste from Kobe left for Bombay this afternoon.

MARCH, 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mazagon (extra arrived here yesterday evening.

KARACHI, MARCH 22.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Trieste, left this morning and is due to arrive at Bombay on Friday daylight.

HONGKONG, MARCH 22.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay on the 22nd inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 5-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE COTTON TRADE.

FRENCH VIEW OF HIGH PROTECTIONISM.

LONDON, MAR. 3.

TAKING into consideration the extent of the engagements at the end of January, a fairly large volume of business has been put through in certain sections of the market during the past month. The situation may be described as healthy; indeed it is doubtful whether at any time for very many years past this market, as a whole, has been equally well fortified with orders, though the rising tendency in the price of American cotton has somewhat narrowed the margins of producers. In several departments, however, where the demand has shown increased activity, producers have obtained satisfactory advances. The attitude of individual producers towards proposals of business has been largely influenced by the extent of the orders already on their books, while the action of individual buyers has been regulated by opinion regarding the prospective requirements of particular markets or the probable future course of prices. That purchases have frequently been of a speculative character has been indicated by the rather distant delivery to which buyers have agreed. The remarkably small movement of the cotton crop in the United States has perhaps given some confidence to buyers, while at the same time strengthening the position of sellers. The generally favourable economic conditions prevailing in India have been encouraging, though the increase of the plague in Bombay has caused buyers to display more caution than they might otherwise have done. Little importance is attached to the recent reappearance of the disease in Calcutta. The demand on the part of the operative cotton spinners for an advance in wages has reached a more definite stage as formal notices that an advance will be required from March 25 have been sent out, but it is generally hoped that an agreement will prevent the actual stoppage of machinery.

A fact of considerable interest to Lancashire is the comparatively easy condition of the money markets in India. The bank rates in Calcutta and Bombay remain at 7 per cent, as against 12 and 13 per cent in the corresponding month last year. Moreover the steadiness in exchange—1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 3-32d. being the extreme fluctuations during the month—undoubtedly gives confidence to buyers. Although silver has also been practically steady, a fall in the Shanghai rates of exchange of 3-4d. has to be noted as having been prejudicial to business. A slight advance in the gold premium in Buenos Ayres has occurred, while Brazilian exchange has fallen sharply from 7 15-32d. to 6 15-16d. The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced from 3 1-2 to 3 per cent.

As regards American cotton the incidents of the month have been extremely interesting. Unfavourable weather of an almost unprecedented character in the United States reduced the crop movement to remarkably small dimensions; but though in many quarters the figures were interpreted as indicating an exhaustion of the crop, Mr. Henry Neill, in communications published on the 4th and 15th instant, adhered to his estimate of 11,750,000 bales (commercial crop), and stated on the latter date that even with fine weather, it would be a fortnight before a normal movement could be resumed. From other sources much lower estimates have been put forward. Under the circumstances speculators for a rise gained confidence, but though the spot price of cotton in Liverpool rose from 3 9-32d. to 3 7-16d., part of the advance has since been lost. The Liverpool market was disturbed on the 13th inst. by the failure of an old firm of brokers, and the covering in of contracts caused a sharp advance. Latterly the speculative buying which for a time was noticeable in New York has lost its force, a fact which suggests that little confidence is felt in a further advance at present. Spot quotations of Egyptian cotton in Liverpool have remained unchanged throughout the month in spite of the confident predictions that, with the reduced estimate of 5,500,000 cantars, prices would advance considerably.

Cloth manufacturers, with few exceptions, have good reason to be satisfied with their position. Owing to the fact that they have ample orders in hand to prevent any actual pressure to sell, they are able to hold out for remunerative prices. In numerous instances engagements extend over six to eight months, though probably on the average the total production of looms is already sold for, say, the next four or even five months. Much of the action of buyers has been with a view to securing future supplies of favourite cloths. The production of most standard makes of shirtings for the Eastern markets is already well under contract, but here and there manufacturers of medium and lower qualities are not so fully engaged. An extensive business, often at full prices, has again been done in dhooties, particularly in mull and shirting qualities; while light fabrics, such as mulls, jacconets and scarves, have also received considerable attention. Heavy goods have not moved freely either for the shipping or home trade, the advance in price required by makers having latterly restricted business. Makers of Burnley and Cheshire qualities or printers and of cloths for bleaching and dyeing have improved their position both in respect of the extent of their orders and the margins obtained. The demand for India, particularly, for Calcutta has been fairly active at times, though the rise in the price of cotton, which caused makers to ask for advances for cloth, has rather checked buying during the last week or two. Business for China has been interfered with by the Chinese New Year Holidays, but when manufacturers have not insisted on full prices buyers have effected some purchases. Since the beginning of the month the demand for Japan has slackened and as regards the less important Asiatic markets only a moderate flow of orders at practicable limits has occasionally been noticeable. Reports from the Levant market have been rather discouraging, and the slow arrival of remittances has kept business in moderate compass. Orders from Egypt and the Mediterranean ports have not been praticularly numerous. Buyers for several of the South and Central American markets have taken fair lines of suitable goods. Business for the home trade has been of fully average dimensions.

Generally speaking, the condition of affairs in the yarn departments has been disappointing. Spinners have not sold as much as they have delivered, and contracts on their books are running down. Though American yarns were quotably dearer in sympathy with the higher prices for raw cotton buyers have hesitated to operate in quantity at the advance. Twist cops have been in larger supply and spinners' margins have suffered; but for certain medium counts of wefts prices have been fully maintained. Considerable clearances of stocks of Egyptian carded yarns were effected by some spinners in the early half of the month, but since then only a quiet trade at steady prices has been in progress. A fair demand from Bradford and the Continent for the finer counts has been mentioned. Business in single bundled yarns of favourite spinnings for India and China has been placed, but buyers' limits especially since the rise in cotton, have frequently proved unattractive. "Extra hards" and water twist for the Levant and Eastern European markets have not moved freely. American twofold yarns have continued depressed, but a renewal of inquiry for gassed yarns for Japan has resulted in sales to a moderate extent. An average volume of trade for several of the Continental markets has been noticeable. Yarns for dyeing have been dealt in to a moderate extent.

Within the last twelve months indications have appeared in various French papers of a growth of doubt as to the wisdom of the policy of high Protection embodied in the tariff of 1892 and its extension to the colonies. In the country of Say, Bastiat, and Chevalier earnest supporters of the liberal principles expressed in the negotiation of the Cobden Treaty of 1860 have never been wanting during the reactionary tide which set in with the conclusion of the Franco-German War. But a wider dissatisfaction with things as they are is now very fully and boldly expressed by "La Politique Coloniale." This authority predicts the speedy downfall of high Protectionism in France. Conviction of the complete failure of the policy of 1892 is said to be manifesting itself in various influential quarters. Even the protected interests are very far from being content. After their manner, however, many of them hold that high Protection has failed, not because it is a mistake in principle, but because it is not high enough. The injury inflicted on the nation by the Protectionist system, and on both the nation and the colonies by its counterpart, the exploitation of the latter for the benefit of a few manufacturers, is, however, becoming more and more clearly understood. We are told that a great country cannot permanently isolate itself and its possessions from commercial intercourse with the rest of the world and remain economically great. The effect, if not the object, of a high Customs tariff is to raise the cost of production. Producers, instead of frankly accepting the wholesome stimulus of free competition, are encouraged to rely on privilege and continue old methods, while the steady march of improvement abroad enables foreign products to overleap the tariff barriers. So long as the failure of Protectionism was not felt by those for whose benefit it was established it was a good electoral cry, and was certain to dominate the Legislature. The policy of 1892, however, has not kept its promises. To consumers it has seriously raised the cost of living. It has failed to give producers the substantial benefits they were encouraged to look for; many of them have lost, or are losing their markets abroad. The agricultural population has discovered that the import duties on foreign grain have enriched no one but the speculators and the millers at the cost of the bread eaters. Hence there is growing up a keen sense of disappointment and Protection is no longer good coin at election times. Depression in manufactures in commerce, and in agriculture in France is teaching even the protected interests. The "Politique Coloniale" concludes by contrasting the course of the foreign trades of all the European nations—except Spain and Portugal—with that of France. The latter alone if steadily going back notwithstanding the monopoly of the colonial commerce accorded to it. Whilst Germany within a few years has increased her foreign trade to the extent of £31,080,000. France has in the same time reduced hers by £18,360,000.

These statements and opinions are expressed in very confident language, and convey the impression that the dissatisfaction with the present commercial system in France is deeper and more widespread than might be supposed. On the other hand, the energy with which Protection is upheld at its chief seat, Rouen, is shown in a letter recently adressed by the Chamber of Commerce of that town to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Commerce and the Colonies. The Chamber, it appears, had been much moved by the publication of the English Blue-book on the Madagascar tariff. The letter declares that it is not the duty of the Chamber to discuss the question whether or not the Anglo-French Agreement of 1890 is to be considered as binding. By that Agreement Great Britain recognised the French protectorate of Madagascar on condition that British rights as to Customs duties should be respected by France. The Chamber nevertheless strongly urges the French Government to maintain the present arrangements by which American and English cotton goods, formerly alone supplied to Madagascar, have been supplanted by those of France. "Thanks to the applications of the new tariff to these goods and the free admission of French manufactures, the latter have very promptly filled the markets of the great island." This new Madagascar trade, it is said, has been taken up with great energy; it is important, and it is growing. The emphatic language of this letter does not suggest that the protected cotton manufacturers of Rouen, at all events, have yet begun to share the misgivings so clearly expressed by the "Politique Coloniale."

The Caledonian Railway Company, which is the owner of the harbour and docks at Grangemouth, has introduced a Bill into Parliament to obtain better connections with its Grangemouth branch railway, which leads from the Stirlingshire Midland Junction Railway of the North British Railway Company to its harbour and docks at Grangemouth. At the present time the only connection between the Caledonian Company's main system of railways and its Grangemouth branch railway, harbour, and docks is by the exercise of running powers over the Stirlingshire Midland Junction Railway. The traffic on this railway being, however, subject to interruption and detention, by reason of the line being insufficient for the proper working of the traffic, the new Bill proposes to vest the Stirlingshire Midland Junction Railway Company jointly in the Caledonian as well as the North British, and to enable the Caledonian to widen the railway between Cumbernauld Junction and the Grangemouth Branch Railway, with power to the North British to become joint owner with the company in this widening. The consideration proposed to be given by the Caledonian Company for an equal interest in the Stirlingshire Junction Railway is the payment of one-half of the value of the line, which is to be fixed by agreement or arbitration. The additional capital that will be required by the Caledonian Company to carry out the proposals contained in this Bill is £204,000.

The question of the influx of foreign capital to Russia is still occupying the St. Petersburg papers; but it must be said at once, that the critics are more favourable than otherwise. "The Birschewaia Wiedomosti ascribes the fact that Russian capitalists take so little interest and participation in their national enterprises to the somewhat unpractical business methods of the Russian authorities. Thus, for instance, the sale of some important naphtha wells in the neibourhood of Baku had been advertised, but in such a way that neither the interested circles of St. Petersburg nor those of Moscow became aware of it. Besides which, it is quite unseasonable to carry out such a sale during the winter, when the journey to Baku can only be made with many difficulties. Consequently only a very small number of tenders was received, although the wells in question are situated close to the property of a successful English Company.—According to information from Odessa, the Russian Navigation Company, upon the initiative of its chairman (Baron Strukskey), has decided to enter into negotiations with the object of acquiring some land on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea—in order to create there a commercial centre. In financial circles it is assumed that this private company will bring these negotiations to a better end than would be the case if they were carried out by the Government itself.—Although the mineral output increases continually in Russia the supply still remains below the demand, particularly in the centres of great consumption. At Lodz—an industrial town par excellence—100 kilos of iron, to be delivered in four months, cost from 7 roubles to 8 roubles. The factories only accept orders to be executed towards the end of the year at about 4 roubles the 100 kilos Copper in sheets is worth about 68 roubles. The proprietors of metallurgical factories have just convened a congress, where the question of combustibles is to be the principal one discussed. Coal is also very scarce, and most of the factories are using wood. It is now proposed to import coal from Siberia; in this case the mining industry of the Oural would receive a great impetus.

A report from Munchen-Gladbach indicates that, with the weakening tendency in the raw cotton markets during the past few days, the demand for yarns in the Rhenish Westphalian district became decidedly less active. Most users have covered their requirements, for a long period to come by contracts for periodical deliveries, and they are therefore in a position to watch developments. New requirements, as they arise, are easily supplied, as spinners, although well employed, are willing to take further business at the prices of the day. Amongst the additional dividends declared by German joint-stock companies is that of the Kempten Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company which will distribute 8 1-3 per cent on its share capital of £90,000 for 1898, this dividend being at the same rate as that declared for 1897. The director of the Augsburg Doubling and Sewing Cotton Company propose a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. It is stated that the net profits of the year are equal to a dividend of 9 per cent of the share capital, but it is considered desirable to make an appropriation to a special reserve fund and to carry forward a working balance. The Vorwarts (Flax Spinning Company of Gadderbaum has declared a dividend of 6 1-2 per cent for 1898 as against 4 per cent for 1897.

FOR many years past the new American Ambassador to Great Britain has, according to a contemporary, made an income of £20,000 per annum from his practice at the bar. "He has also," we are assured, "earned what was perhaps, the biggest fee ever paid to a lawyer in any part of the world. Some four or five years ago the Supreme Court of the United States was called upon to decide as to the validity of the recently imposed Income-tax. Mr. Choate was retained against the Revenue, his brief being marked with a fee of £10 000; and as he was successful in obtaining a declaration from the Court that the tax was unconstitutional the fee was increased to £20,000.

PLAGUE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

CLOSE OF THE INQUIRY.

THE Plague Commission, consisting of Professor T. R. Fraser, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., president; Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E., I.C.S., Professor A. E. Wright, M. D.; Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., and Dr. M. A. Ruffer, re-assembled, yesterday, at the Secretariat, for the purpose of examining a few more local and up-country witnesses.

Director-General R. Harvey, I.M.S., was the first witness examined. On being asked by the president as to whether he had made detailed inquiries in regard to inoculations among the Khojas of Bombay, witness said he was prepared to make a statement, but he was afraid he could not give any definite results. He found his inquiry to be very much larger and longer than he had at first expected. He had as yet only touched the fringe of the subject, and had not been able to draw definite conclusions, nor gathered any definite information to come to such conclusions. As, for instance, they had found it extremely difficult to ascertain the cause of death in each particular instance. The records of the Khoja community were extremely inaccurate in reference to the causes of death. He thought the inquiry would take up a considerable time. He wished to draw the attention of the Commission to this fact, that though a large number of Khojas had shown themselves willing to be inoculated, an equally large number objected to inoculation. That being the case they would get a fair index of mortality among these two classes of the community. Some of these people on being questioned said that inoculation produced evil effects on the constitution in certain respects, but they said so from what they had heard from other people and not from personal experience. Most of the Khojas thought so little of such reported evil effects that a great number got themselves inoculated and re-inoculated three or four, or even five times. He was in hopes that as a result of these investigations he would be able to get some indication as to the length of protection afforded by inoculation, but it was found difficult to get definite information in that respect. As regarded the question of selection of persons for inoculation, witness thought that in the inoculations there was always a process of unconscious selection. Inoculations were done mainly on those who came for that purpose. He found repeated instances in which death had occurred owing to the deceased persons having not been inoculated. He made inquiries as to why these persons had not been inoculated, and he was told either that they had been advised by their medical advisers not to be inoculated, or that they were otherwise influenced against it. In this manner a considerable number of people, who ought to have been inoculated, had died of plague.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S EVIDENCE.

Professor Wright put to Professor Haffkine a series of questions in connection with the theoretical foundation of the method of inoculation against plague. The subject was discussed, Professor Haffkine requesting that the questions must be considered as much as possible from the point of view of facts and actual results obtained, and that the theoretical considerations with regard to which a great variation of opinion was admissible should be as much as possible avoided. The discussion referred to the relative effect of the supernatant fluid in the prophylactic and the sediment, Professor Haffkine maintaining that he had devised the plan of producing and employing the supernatant fluid for inoculation with the object of reducing the proportion of deaths to cases in the inoculated. That the result justified his expectation entirely, but that he did not take that as a final confirmation of his theoretical grounds. That no modification based on reasons, however plausible, in the plan of inoculation was advisable without a similar series of observations being made as that by which the working of his own plan had been estimated. With regard to the presence of common microbes in some bottles of plague prophylactic, Professor Haffkine said that the introduction of such microbes should be carefully avoided, but that the conditions under which it happened that the introduction was not prevented were such as to secure the elimination of all possible sources of danger from it.

EVIDENCE OF SIR A. WINGATE.

Sir Andrew Wingate, Kt., Plague Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, submitted maps showing the spread and progress of plague in the different parts of the Presidency. He said that the total recorded deaths from plague were approximately 94,000 up to the week ending 3rd March, and out of this number Belgaum and Dharwar districts showed a mortality of 17,030 and 30,000, respectively. Thus the mortality in these two infected districts represented half the total number of deaths in the whole Presidency. It seemed to him that compared with the previous year the present epidemic had been of a much more restricted or rather milder character. It seemed to him that the outflow from an infected area was probably more dangerous close to the centre of infection than at any distance from it, for as they got away from the centre the danger seemed to lessen. Witness then gave statistics regarding the number of persons examined at railway stations during the last three years. He said that these statistics indicated that there was less amount of risk from the exodus of an infected population owing to precautions taken for the careful medical examination of the passengers. The greater part of the population had left this city by sea, but beyond slightly infecting two small ports in Colaba and Ratnagiri districts, they had not done much harm. In his opinion the railway examination was valuable both for the purpose of detecting cases of plague as well as preventing the spread of the disease in the non-infected areas. He did not think the inspection caused much annoyance to the people, though it involved a certain amount of trouble and expenditure. But if it were entirely taken off he thought that the country would be flooded with plague patients immediately. Witness added that the people in this city were now beginning to understand the advantages of the plague measures and were coming forward to give their assistance, and even up-country the authorities found very little difficulty in checking the spread of plague in villages and towns. Stringent measures did not seem to have any influence for good on the people. He looked forward to the intelligent co-operation of the people with confidence. There was not at present much of an exodus, except that people left for harvesting and for the approaching hot season.

This concluded the evidence before the Commission. Before separating, a photograph of the members of the Commission was taken in the Council Hall, where they have been holding their sittings.

GOLF IN MADRAS.

A RECORD MATCH.

THE first qualifying round for the Guindy Cup competition was played at Guindy on Saturday, and the result was a record—for Madras at all events—as all the players who put in cards returned the same net score, as follows:—

Mr. A. D. Jackson	77	— 10	67
Mr. A. E. Lawson	67	Scr.	67
Mr. C. Morrison	67	Scr.	67
Mr. W. T. Mitchell	73	— 6	67
Lieut.-Col. Pope, I. M. S.	74	— 7	67

The course was 12 holes, so the scores were not brilliant, but the result of the competition was certainly very extraordinary. There was only one other competitor, Mr. J. P. Davidson, who retired at the tenth hole, with the score at 53. If he had played the next two holes he must, with his handicap, have come in an easy first, as he could have taken 8 strokes for each hole—10 for the two holes being a liberal allowance—and yet have been one better than all the rest. The uncertainties of golf were seldom more plainly indicated than in this case.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR VIDAL, 38th Bombay Infantry, having been invalided to England, vacates his appointment on D. A. A. G. at Aden.

MAJOR C. De Jersey, 33rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, died at Madras on the 18th instant from abscess of the liver.

THE following appointments have been made:—3rd Bombay Light Infantry.—Captain Baugh to be Wing Commander. 7th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Mansel to be Commandant, vice Colonel Jamieson vacated. Captain Raitt to be Wing Commander. 4th Madras Pioneers.—2nd-Lieutenant Mackie to be Wing Officer. 1st-Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant Nicolay, 1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be officiating Wing Officer, as a temporary measure. 3rd Madras Lancers.—Lieutenant Oakes to be Squadron Officer. 32nd Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Haughton to be Wing Officer.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SAILING RACES FOR SATURDAY.

Ship's boats Handicap race in service rig (postponed from the 2nd day of the Regatta.) Start at 4-15 p.m. Course No. 9.

Yacht Handicap race in cruising trim. Start with Handicap allowances in hand. Course No. 15.

Tomtit class race. Start at 3-30. Course No. 15.

Entries for the Yachts Handicap and Tomtit class races will close at noon on Friday, while those for the Ship's boats race will close at noon to-day.

THE PORT TRUST AND PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

LETTER TO GOVERNMENT.

HOW THE PORT MUST SUFFER.

AT the meeting of the Port Trustees held on the 14th instant the following letter on the subject of the proposal that the Trustees should contribute to the Plague operations in the City was approved for submission to Government:—

Bombay, 22nd March 1899.
No. 1322.

To the Secretary to Government, Financial Department.

SIR,—Referring to your letter No. 6, dated 4th January 1899, and to the reply of the President of the Municipal Corporation to the Trustees' letter declining to make a *special* contribution to the expenditure on plague operations in the City, I am directed in the first place to observe that the Trustees must not be taken as objecting to bear their proper share of the burden of this expenditure. Their contention is that their liability in this respect is discharged by their payment of the enhanced General Tax which the Municipality has resolved to levy on all properties held in the City, and that such payment being assessed according to the ordinary principles of rating as established by law and practice it is the Trustees' proper share.

2. In the case of the Trust, the assessable income will be found to include the transit charges or wharfage paid by the trade that passes through the port as well as the rents derivable from wherehouses and land, that is to say, it includes the whole income of the Trust. The Trustees' share for the year 1899-1900, as entered in the Municipal Budget, amounts to the considerable sum of Rs. 2,16,000 per annum, being an increase of Rs 72,000 per annum, exclusive of upwards of a lakh of rupees (Rs 1,00,000) of the General Tax paid by the leaseholders on the Trust property, a section of the Municipal income which is annually rapidly increasing in consequence of the works of improvement which the Trustees are carrying out from year to year The total income of the municipality from the General Tax being estimated at Rs 23,48,000, the Trustees' properties will thus be found to pay as much as a ninth part. The comparative value of this payment is further demonstrated by the map of the city of Bombay (attached), in which the small portions coloured pink representing the Trustees' properties may be contrasted with the large area of the other parts of the City showing very distinctly that the trade of the port does actually now bear a considerable share of the burden of taxation as it is owing to the charges derived from trade that the comparatively small area of the Trustees' property is so valuable a source of the Municipal income.

3. The Municipal Corporation, however, propose that the Trustees should not only pay their proper share according to the ordinary principles of rating, but should in addition make a special contribution, at the expense of the trade, of six lakhs of rupees, and the Trustees being convinced of the injustice of the proposal and being bound to defend the interests committed to their care, have felt it their duty to refuse to agree to this proposal.

4. In pointing out their inability as the law now stands to make a contribution of the kind, the Trustees have not sought to shelter themselves behind a mere technical objection. Their purpose was to show that the Legislature had very clearly defined the lines on which the affairs of the port were to be administered, and that although it may be a simple matter to amend the Port Trust Act in order to authorise the payment of the contribution, this could only be done by the sacrifice of the principles on which the Port Trust was constituted.

5. The interests of Municipalities are merely local, but harbours are a national concern, and the reason of the creation of the Port Trust of Bombay, as of the Harbour Trusts on the Mersey, the Clyde, and the Tyne, was that harbours had to be managed in the interests of the inland communitees for whose commerce they are the natural gateways. Harbour revenues may only be used in providing and maintaining harbour facilities, and the rates from which those revenues are derived must in every well-governed harbour be restricted to such as may justly be exacted for the facilities enjoyed. The appropriation of harbour revenues to the relief of the local rate payers is opposed to all principles of justice and economy; and attempts in this direction made at home and abroad, notably at Liverpool and Newcastle-on-Tyne, have been invariably condemned and have ultimately led to the protection of harbour interest by the creation of Trusts, such as the Bombay Port Trust.

6. The principle for which the Trustees contend has moreover always been insisted on by Government as will be seen on reference to the letter from the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 88-91, dated 6th January 1871, wherein it is declared that "when in a town where there is a large through trade in corn and sugar not only would the Municipality (under the rules which already exist) be bound to make proper arrangements to prevent the taxation of corn and sugar not intended for consumption within the limits of the town, but it would be prohibited from levying duties on those articles even when they were intended for local use unless the local Government was satisfied that complete arrangements had been made for the protection of the through trade."

7 Referring now to the arguments used in the Presidents letter it is necessary in the first place to notice his assumption that the plague operations in the city conferred benefits on the trade based as they are said to be on the provisions of an international Convention (vide end of para 5) The Venice Sanitary Conference of March 1897 is no doubt referred to. The Convention then ratified framed "General rules for the prevention of the introduction and spread of the plague," but those rules apply only to the medical inspection of passengers leaving infected places for other countries which so far as they relate to out-going passengers by sea and to vessels certainly concern the Trustees as Harbour authorities. The Trustees are accordingly paying Government under whose orders the inspections are made, a share of the expenses proportionate to the value of the services rendered to the Port of Bombay.

8. The plague operations, however, to the cost of which the President of the Municipality wishes the Trustees to contribute are not mentioned in the rules on the provisions of which this claim is said to be based. Those operations as a matter of fact were conceived and carried out in the interests of the City. There is nothing due from the Trust to the Municipality in respect of them. If larger interests have since been involved and the burden is more than the City can or should bear, the question then becomes one for the consideration of the general tax-payer, but there are no ground why the trade of Bombay, from amongst the many interests affected, should be singled out for the imposition of a heavy tax. The trade derived no benefit from those operations, on the contrary it was carried on notwithstanding many hindrances arising out of them. It owes something to the excellent arrangements made for the inspection of passengers and vessels which helped to remove the fear of infection being carried by sea to other places and the expenses attending those inspections are therefore as already mentioned partly paid by the Trustees. But the continued out-flow of traffic throughout the past two years was mainly due to the fact that foreign countries required the produce that India was ready to supply through Bombay.

9. The payment by the Trustees of the expenses last referred to is cited by the President of the Corparation as lending support to his claim. The operations in the City and the Harbour are however quiet distinct The former by law devolve on the Corporation and the latter on the Port Trustees who as conservators appointed by Government under the provisions of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889 (Sections 17 and 36 d) may apply the harbour revenues towards the provision of sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping in the port"

The conclusion to be drawn from this example would appear therefore to be unfavourable to the Presidents contention, inasmuch as it illustrates very clearly the respective responsibilities of the Corporation and of the Trustees, and the latter having discharged their duty by contributing to the cost of the operations in the harbour, their appointed province they cannot equitably be expected to bear some part of the expenses of the city as well.

10. Referring now two the manner of assessing the Port Trust properties there are several remarks in the President's letter which require to be noticed. The correctness of the present mode of assessment which has been adopted for the past 14 years is not questioned by the President, being based on the ordinary principles of rating, but Government is asked by him not to overlook the fact that up till 1884 the Municipal taxes levied from the Trust were altogether inadequate and bore no comparison to the services rendered. This statement has evidently been made in entire forgetfulness of the great changes that have taken place since the Tust came into existence in 1873. The Trustees' possessions then were a few boat basins and a land estate undeveloped and sparsely occupied. It was not until 1880 that the first dock was opened and the foreshore properties purchased and the Trust commenced to assume its present proportions. The average revenue of the Trust up to March 1883, that is to say, for the first 10 years was only Rs. 17,08,700 per annum and the revenue on which the Trust was last assessed amounted to Rs. 43,18,000, excludes pilotage and port revenue and depreciation. Until March 1880 Rs. 50,000 per annum was paid to the Municipality and from that date until June 25th, 1883, Rs. 60,000 in a lump sum in lieu of the general tax, and actually as Government will see by comparing the figures, those payments were in much the same proportion to the income (the assessable value of the property) as the sum of Rs. 1,52,000 assessed on the ordinary principles of rating that the Trust has recently been paying. The argument of the President in regard to this point will therefore, on the most cursory examination be found to be untenable. If the past is to be opened up the Corporation can be shown to have had the good fortune of calculating two of the three subsequent quinquennial settlements on years when plentiful harvests increased the assessable income of the Trust without adding anything to the services rendered by the Municipality and that the Trust had not the benefit of a corresponding advantage in the case of the third settlement.

11. The first settlement was based on the accounts of 1883-84 when the surplus amounted to Rs. 6,21,941 and the second on the accounts of 1888-89 when the surplus was Rs. 2,62,172. During the first period the general tax was 8 per cent. so that the Municipal gain in that period amounted to Rs 248 775 (6,21,941 at 8 per cent.=49.755×5=Rs 2,48,775) and in the second period when the tax was 8 1-2 per cent. to Rs 111,470 (262,172 at 8 1-2 per cent.=Rs 22294×5=111470). The gain to the Municipality from the accident that the settlements were made when the income of the Trust was abnormally large therefore amounted to the large sum of Rs 3,60,245. On the other hand the accounts of 1893-94 on which the third settlement was based showed only the small deficit of Rs 12,866 and the gain to the Trust, the general tax being 8 1-2 per cent., has only been Rs 5465 in the five years which end this March. The net gain to the Municipality was Rs. 3,54,750 in fifteen years. In these circumstances the Trustees would not be unwilling to revise the past and by the law and practice at home the value may be made one year with another (Castle, Chapter V, Properties rateable "in communibus annis"). But in abiding by the present mode of assessment which has been adopted under the orders of Government, the Trustees have a right to expect that when events take a turn unfavourable to the Municipality the past gains of the Corporation may be set against its present losses.

12. The President demurs to the Trustees' classification of their income under (*a*) properties and (*b*) wharfage rates on trade, and insists that the bulk of the income of the Trust depends on the trade. This may be true in the same sense as one may say the wealth and prosperity of the City is dependent on trade. It is indeed the reason of the existence of the Port Trust but when the incidence of a proposed tax has to be examined, it is necessary to particularize in order to prevent one section of the public being more heavily burdened than another. The Trustees contend that the sheds, godowns, warehouses, storage ground, &c, used by the trade on the Trust Estate must be regarded in exactly the same light as property of the same class in the city that a piece-goods bazaar in the Market Division, shops and godowns at Mandivie and Umarkhadi and elsewhere are for example just as dependent on the trade which passes over the Trustees' wharves as accommodation of the same sort on the Trust property, and that if the Trust property has any advantage it is simply that of being more conveniently situated as regards proximity to the wharves &c. which advantage as argued in the Trustees' letter is covered by the Municipal assessment being made on the rents. Why should property on the Trust Estate in these circumstances be treated differently from similar property in other parts of the city and a special contribution be livied on them?

(*To be concluded.*)

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SPEECH BY SIR GEORGE COTTON.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday evening, when Sir George Cotton presided. There were also present: Messrs. Sassoon J. David (Standard and David Mills Company, Limited); H. E. E. Procter and H. Gawthorn (Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited); K. R. Cama (Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited); S. A. Nathan (E. D. Sassoon Mills); Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit (Manockjee Petit, Framjee Petit Victoria and Mazagon Mills); C. N. Wadia (Century and Textile Mills, Limited); R. D. Tata, and D. J. Tata (Swadeshi and Central India S. and W. Company, Limited); Manmohandas Ramjee and Vithaldas D. Thackersey (Indian, Hindustan and Western India Mills); Dost Mahomad Allana (Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited): Rangildas Bhookandas (Hope Mills, Limited); Damoderdas Tapidas (Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited; A. E. Moses (Sassoon S. and W. Company, Limited); Dinshaw E. Wacha (Morarjee Gokuldas, Mahaluxmee and Sholapore Mills); F. C. Macrae (Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Company, Limited); E. Khote and D, Khote (Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, Limited); D C Shroff (City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited); Nathabhoy Laloobhoy Vakil (Jafferalee S. and W. Company, Limited); and F Noel Paton, secretary of the Association.

The annual report has already appeared in our columns, and Sir George Cotton, in moving its adoption, said:—Gentlemen,—In asking you to adopt your Committees Report and pass the accounts for the year ended 31st December last, I will not attempt to review the report, as it gives full information of the manner in which all questions that came before your Committee were dealt with. But I will, with your permission, make a few remarks upon other subjects which I think are of interest to us, as millowners and can be best dealt with by the members of the Association at this their annual meeting.

THE INDUSTRY

is now passing through a critical time. The steady decline in the value of the raw material during the past two years owing to a large American crop last year and an anticipated larger one this year, has resulted in a correspondingly continued fall in the prices of yarn; and in such heavy losses to holders both in India and China as to have caused an absence of that speculative demand which so frequently acted as a buffer between the producer and consumer by the holding of stocks which the spinner could not afford to finance and the consumer declined to buy in a falling market, until actual requirement compelled him. In addition to this, Japan, which has increased her spindles by some 50 per cent, during the past two years, owing to financial pressure had to force her surplus production on the China markets at less than cost price, and the Shanghai mills, which were started under the impression that the closing of the Indian Mints gave them a special advantage over Bombay, faired no better than their neighbours, and were selling yarn in their own markets for less money than it cost them to spin it, We in Bombay have not only had to face bad markets, but to fight against plague for the past three years, which by nearly closing our mills for want of hands during two to three months each season, and generally disorganizing our labour, increased the cost of production at a time when under normal circumstances every effort would have been directed to economise. Owing to reduced estimates of the American cotton crop and consequent advance in the price of the raw material, the Yarn market is now much firmer, and there is no longer a desire on the part of holders to get rid of yarn at prices below which it can be produced. This in itself should help the market, and the re-opening of the Northern Ports of China about this time should, I trust, also tend to improve the position. Unsold and uncleared stocks of Indian yarn in China are still heavy, being 130,000 bales against 97'000 bales same time last year, but in comparing these it must be borne in mind that in addition to our own large exports, 450,000 bales for the year. China has absorbed large quantities of Japan and local manufactured yarn, showing, I think, that there is considerable room for expansion in her power to consume, an expansion that must develop with the great opening up that is now going on. We can only hope that, for some time at least, there will be no great increase in the number our Eastern mills, and that consumption will quickly overtake our increased production, enabling us to again secure a margin on the right side. But I think the time for handsome profits has gone, and that in the future we will have to content ourselves with more moderate returns on the capital invested. An important question for us in India is—

CAN WE SUCCESSFULLY COMPETE WITH JAPAN AND CHINA?

I think we can, because we have the raw material on the spot and abundance of experienced cheap labour. Japan and China draw almost entirely upon India for their supply of cotton, and as the judicious purchasing of the raw material is an important factor in the working of a cotton mill, the Bombay millowner, with a large market at hand, where he can select his requirements, ought to have a considerable advantage over his friends in the Farther East, who must buy on sample or type at times when freight can be obtained, and pay an additional charge in the shape of buying commission. Japan and China mills may appear to have an advantage by working 22 hours per day, but experience has over and over again shown that the loss from heavy depreciation of machinery and inefficiency of labour resulting from night work more than counterbalance any gain from increased output. A good deal has been stated about the skill and industry of the Japanese millhand, but it would appear from a statement by Mr. Ariga, an ex-Director of the Commercial and Industrial Bureau of Japan, that the Jap does not take kindly to the labour in the mills. The following figures furnished by Mr. Ariga to the Kokka Gakkai Society of Japan show that of the 62,743 millhands employed in Japan mills in 1898, more than one-half had only one year's experience—

With experience of 1 year or under	32,000
" 2 years "	14,000
" 3 "	9,000
" 5 "	1,000
" 6 "	3,300
" 7 "	2,400
" 10 "	800
" more than 10 years	160

In the matter of labour, therefore, I cannot think the Japanese millhand with his limited experience can equal the skill and dexterity of our employes, whose average term of continuous work in our mills is from five to six years, while many average considerably over that period. It is too soon yet to say how John Chinaman will take to the mills. He has the reputation of being a good patient worker, but he is a bit of a trade unionist, and may not care to work unless he can command his own terms. Many thought that the closing of the Indian Mints would give Japan and China a great advantage in the matter of exchange, but experience shows that prices for yarn in China move almost automatically with a rise or fall in the sterling value of the dollar, in the same maner that a decline or rise in the sterling value of the rupee is followed by a rise or fall in the value of our produce. As a matter of fact, exchange between India and China has, in sympathy with the steadiness of the rupee and of silver, varied less during the past few months than for some years past. I cannot see either how cheap silver can help the industries of China Machinery, whether it be purchased for Bombay or China, must be paid for in sterling. Cotton, whether used in the mills of Osaka, Shanghai or Bombay, is not paid for in silver, but in the sterling equivalent. The same may be said of fuel and stores, and even the price of labour in the long run must follow the standard which rules the price of wheat and the food staffs of the world. No, I cannot see that cheap silver gives China any real advantage. The lower the price of the metal, the more she must give of it or its equivalent for anything she requires. This is, I think, strikingly illustrated by the fact, that whereas when silver was of more sterling value a dollar would purchase 1,200 cash—cash being the copper currency used for small payments to coolies and others—now the dollar can only buy 800 cash. Considering the effects of cheap silver on our trade leads to the important

CURRENCY QUESTION.

Regarding this I will say very little, as I feel our best course is to wait patiently for the report of the Currency Commission, who are now sitting and sparing neither trouble nor time to obtain the fullest information from those most qualified by knowledge and experience to give opinions that are of value. We can only trust that the Commission will be able to make such recommendations as will settle the question permanently, and so save us in the future from those frequent changes and consequent dislocations of our trade which have so harassed and disturbed us in the past. Now that the idea that the curtailment of currency is necessary to maintain exchange has been disproved, I would prefer leaving matters as they are, and giving a longer trial to our present currency law, which has not worked badly considering that in the face of plague, famine and war we have come out fairly well. I am of opinion that with increased railway facilities, which would enable produce to find its way to new markets, the balance of trade in favour of India must steadily increase, that except in famine years, we should not only be able to pay for our imports and meet our obligations, but would have such a balance to our credit that exchange could be maintained without further legislation. The present system has to my mind this advantage, that if through famine in India or over-stocked markets abroad exports should fall off, exchange would decline, and in so doing would tend to stimulate our export trade for the time being. I see that several gentlemen of great experience in the trade of India, who gave evidence before the Currency Commission, urged that in order to help exports, the rupees should be fixed at 1s. 3d. or even at 1s 2d. They seem to have lost sight of the fact that should exports be checked by a 1s 4d. rupee, exchange would automatically decline, or gold prices would rise to such a point as would enable produce to go forward. We might, I think, try many of the proposed schemes of currency without serving us so well as the present one has done, and any scheme that would curtail our present limited currency, with the object of giving us a gold standard, would, I fear, seriously injure our internal and foreign trade.

IMPORT AND EXCISE DUTIES.

I trust the time is near when the financial position of the country will enable Government to make Bombay a free port once more. The vexation, annoyance and hindrance to trade caused by import duties even with the best regulated Custom House can only be realized by those engaged in the import trade. We millowners do not complain of the countervailing excise duty as in any way injuring us in regard to the competition between England and India. There cannot, as this Association has always maintained, be any competition between the fine goods of Lancashire and the coarse cloth made in this country, but there can be no doubt that the excise duties protect hand-loom weavers, and as a consequence we find, that whereas the hand-loooms are increasing their consumption of yarn year by year, there has been no increase of machine looms in Bombay since 1896, when the number was 21,335, against 21,379 at present. I think we have good ground to make a representation to Government regarding this, the more so as it seems the time has come when, without any financial inconvenience, Government is able to repeal duties that were never intended to be permanent, or to protect one class of industry against another.

PLAGUE

is, unfortunately, still with us, and, as has been the case about this time for the past three years, our hands are leaving and we must be prepared to run our machinery at a disadvantage for the next month or two. Times have been and are still very trying. Few cities could have suffered as Bombay has suffered with so little disturbance to her trade and maintain the good feeling that has always existed between her citizens. We are fortunate in having a sympathetic and considerate Government, ever ready and willing to minimise as far as possible the inconvenience and hardship that necessarily attend all measures taken to reduce the dreadful ravages of the epidemic, and we cannot too highly appreciate the patience and endurance of the classes most affected. We can all speak from personal knowledge of the patient courage of the bulk of our millhands, who with death at their doors and all round them have manfully stood to their guns. We know of the sacrifices they have made for one another, and how they have nursed and cared for their comrades at the risk of their own lives. The plague has, I think, shown that the labouring classes of Bombay, even under the most trying circumstances, are a most law-abiding people, worthy of our respect and admiration. We can only hope that out of evil, good may come, and that the Bombay Improvement Trust, which owes its existence to the plague, may, by providing model dwellings for our work-people, give them the advantage of living with sufficient comfort and cleanliness to enable them to live in comparative health and happiness. Nothing has pleased me more than to learn that the first expenditure of the Trust will be in building model dwelling houses for the labouring poor, and that no pulling down will commence until provision is made for re-housing those who have to make room for the improvement of the city.

PROPOSED PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

When you consider that the Bombay mills consume one-half of the cotton imported into Bombay you will not, I trust, think me out of place in saying a word in favour of this scheme, which by establishing a cotton market at Mazagon would save the trade the unnecessary carriage of cotton to Colaba over a portion of railway that might with advantage be reserved for passenger traffic, and save the long distance cartage through the already overcrowded streets to the mills, which with two exceptions are on the north of the island. A cotton market at Mazagon would be as near to the dock for shippers as Colaba is, and would let free one of the best sites in Bombay for its legitimate use—the housing of our constantly increasing population. At present all the cotton used by the mills is carried to the south of the island to be carted back to the north where the mills are and where alone there is room for mill extension in Bombay. This is an unnecessary charge on the trade that the proposed Port Trust Railway would relieve us of, and so in my opinion deserves our support. Gentlemen, I am sure I am expressing your feelings when I say that our thanks are due to the Imperial and Bombay Governments for the courtesy and attention our representations have at all times received, and to the Local Authorities for the conciliatory and just manner in which they are always ready to work the several Acts which pertain to the mill industry. The accounts are, I think, very satisfactory. Our income is steadily increasing without any great addition to our expenditure and your Committee feel justified in recommending you to increase the Association's subscription to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. Since our last annual meeting we have lost one, who, connected with this Association as its Secretary for upwards of fourteen years, won our respect and esteem as much by his integrity of purpose as by the great ability with which he coducted our affairs. He wrote many able reports during his representation regarding the imort and countervailing excise duties, was a masterpiece that will be ever gratefully remembered by the members of the Millowners' Association. By the death of Mr. Marshall many of us lost a dear friend and the Association a safe and sound guide. In conclusion, I would express the thanks of the Committee to Mr. Paton, the Secretary, and Mr. Michael, the Assistant Secretary, for having prepared the Report so early, and I think our special thanks are due to Mr. Michael for so efficiently conducting the duties of Secretary for some months. I will now formally move that the Committee's report be approved and adopted and the accounts for the year ended December 31st be passed.

Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit seconded the resolution. He congratulated Sir George Cotton on his lucid and comprehensive speech, and passed on to adversely criticise the excise duty on cloth made in India. Such a tax amounted to 14 lakhs of rupees per year, and to draw that sum from the manufacturer was smothering an industry which needed the fostering care of a beneficent Government. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, the tax was unjustifiable, and the plea put forth why it should be called into existence was not sound, nor fair. The manufacturers viewed with alarm the competition from Shanghai and Japan markets, but by the opening up of new ports in China they hoped that larger demands would be made for Indian goods, and that the volume of Indian business would be greater, despite the competition of these new trade opponents. He made passing reference to the plague, which was causing the mill owners no little inconvenience, as many of their skilled workmen had either fallen victims or were leaving, and until there was a subsidence of the pestilence they would not get back their working population.

Mr. Sassoon David spoke in respect to the treaty of commerce between Great Britian and Japan, which was a matter the committee for the coming year should take in hand by strenuous representations to Government. It was very difficult to understand why the treaty was not made to apply to India, or why an opportunity should not be given to the Chamber of Commerce to express an opinion on the matter. (Hear, hear.) He thought it would be better to get more information on the subject. It was gratifying that this Association was allowed a representative on the City Improvement Trust, and as their representative, he assured them he should do his utmost to promote the millowners' interest. The Trust had undertaken a very important and gigantic task and in the course of time it would bear fruit, which would not only go to ameliorate the position of the poor and benefit the city, which needs renovation to make it as healthy as it is beautiful. He spoke on the importance of their having skilled workmen, as upon this the salvation of their industry depended, and it was only by training workmen that they could hope to compete successfully with their formidable rivals of China and Japan. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wacha spoke at some length on the satisfactory nature of the report.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey spoke against the excise duty on cotton goods, which he said told so heavily and unjustly on the weaving industry in India. He adduced arguments against the tax, and said he hoped the further representations which were about to be made would receive impartial consideration from the Government of India, with the result that the duty would be withdrawn, especially as the finances of the country are highly satisfactory.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Sir George Cotton was re-elected chairman, Mr. H. N. Wadia, C. I. E., deputy chairman for the ensuing year; the committee being elected as follows:—Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Damoderdas Tapidas, Goculdas Naranjee, Gordhandas Khataw, Ranchordas Narottamdas, Manmohandas Ramjee, Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, S. A. Nathan, Dinshaw E. Wacha, K. R. Cama, Sassoon J. David, D. J. Tata, D. C. Shroff, John R. Greaves, J. A. Wadia, and Sir J. Cowasjee Jehanghir.—Mr. Nasserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee was re-elected auditor for the ensuing year.

THE JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The meeting agreed to increase the annual donation to the funds of this Institute from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000.

This concluded the proceedings.

THE report of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, for the period from 1st January to 31st December 1898, was issued on Saturday morning. It concludes :—

SMOKE NUISANCE.

The necessity for taking steps to abate the nuisance arising from the dense smoke of the chimneys attached to the mills in Bombay, was again brought to the notice of the Committee, and under date of 5th September 1898, the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, informed the Committee that this nuisance had become so great that he was taking observations with a view to prosecution under Section 391 of the Municipal Act; adding that he had repeatedly called attention to the matter, but that no permanent improvement had resulted.

The Committee at once circulated the Health Officer's letter among the Members of the Association and pointed out the desirability, in the interests of mills, of using every possible care to lessen the evil complained of. The Committee informed the Health Officer of the action taken by them in the matter, and expressed the hope that the intimation sent to Millowners by the Association would have the desired effect and that it would not be necessary for him to take legal proceedings. At the same time the Committee pointed out that Bombay was essentially a manufacturing town and that the conditions were by no means so bad as in any of the smallest manufacturing centres of Great Britain; further that Indian coal was largely used in the Bombay mills owing to the excessive rise in the price of English coal brought about by the prolonged strike in Wales; also that the mill industry at the time was not in a flourishing condition.

The Executive Health Officer in thanking the Committee for the steps they shad taken in the matter pointed out that the nuisance was in great measure due to the Indian and Japanese coal, but when it was known that this class of coal gave off more smoke during combustion than English coal, he considered it was the duty of all Mill Agents to see that better care was taken of, and more supervision exercised over, the process of firing. If this were done, he believed the nuisance complained of would be much lessened.

PRESENCE OF FLUFF IN COTTON MILLS.

The Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents called the attention of the Committee on 16th December 1898 to the presence of fluff in cotton mills which, it was stated was not removed daily in accordance with the rule dealing with same. From the correspondence submitted to the Committee it appeared that the matter had been brought to notice by a Member of the Association in question, who reported as follows :—"I observe that rule No. 5 of the Standard Form of Mill specification says 'that all sweepings will be removed daily' which, I presume, includes Flyings or Fluff, Strippings, &c. During a somewhat extended stay I have taken the opportunity of inspecting a number of cotton mills in Bombay and have found in the majority of cases that little, if any, attention is paid to the *total* removal of Flyings or Fluff. To give you an instance I may say that yesterday I personally saw about half a sack full of Flyings and Fluff round about the steam-pipes passing through walls or flooring of one of the mills, which I had removed, and brought away a sample showing, how the Fluf is burnt and scorched by contact for a lenghtened period with the steam-pipes; other mills are in the same category. I have also noticed cotton wrapped round steam-pipes and covered with sacking (to prevent the bare arms and bodies of the worker's coming in contact (therewith) and both were burnt through. It will therefore readily be admitted that this state of things requires to be brought to the immediate attention of the local Association, for many fires must surely originate from this cause. I enclose a sample of the Fluff for your inspection, and in the interests of all concerned, I venture to suggest that some measures be taken to ensure the observance of the above rule, which, so far as my experience goes, is honored in the breach rather than in the observance. Will you kindly bring this matter before the notice of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents and oblige."

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Under date of 9th March 1898, the Association communicated to the Bombay Government, for favour of transmission to the Government of India, the subjoined resolution unanimously passed at a Special Meeting of the Committee :—"It being currently reported in business circles that Government have in contemplation the early introduction of legislative measures in connection with the currency, a portion of which will be the imposition of a further duty on imports of silver, the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association beg respectfully to state that they concur in the views expressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in its representation of 2nd March 1898, and would emphatically support the recommendation made by that body that before any decision on a matter of such vital importance to the commerce of this country is arrived at, the whole question of the Indian Currency and Finance should be made the subject of another full and exhaustive enquiry of the same nature as that instituted by the Herschell Committee."

TOWN DUTIES IN RAJNANDGAON.

The action of the Rajnandgaon Municipality, in August 1898, in imposing a prohibitive rate of town duty on imported yarn and cloth for the purpose apparently, of protecting the production of the local mill there, led to a memorial's being addressed to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces by merchants interested in the cotton yarn and piece-goods trade of Rajnandgaon, protesting against the enhancement of octroi on the ground that it would completely dislocate the cotton goods market and be productive of much loss and suffering to the whole trading community of the town.

Under date of 16th December 1898, the Committee received a communication from some members calling attention to the subject, but deferred taking any action pending the receipt of a reply from the Chief Commissioner to the memorial alluded to.

TRADE WITH THE SOMALI COAST PROTECTORATE.

Through the courtesy of the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, the Association was favored in November 1898 with the following extract from the Annual Administration Report of the Somali Coast Protectorate for 1897-98 :—"There is a heavy fall in Country Grey Shirting, both at Baila and Berbera; the commodity is being driven out of the market. This may be partly owing to the plague in Bombay, but the probable cause will be found in the indifference of the manufacturers to ascertain the requirements of the people."

The above information was in due course circulated for the information of members of the Association.

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The Annual Statement published by the Association showing the Cotton, Spinning and Weaving Mills working and in course of erection in India is given, as usual, in the Appendix. On 30th June 1898 there were 161 mills actually at work in all parts of the country compared with 154 on 30th June 1897. In addition to these there were 24 concerns in course of erection and 4 others projected during the same period, the major portion being in Bombay and the Presidency.

It will be noticed that while Bombay City alone had 72 mills at work against 69 in the previous year, the total spindle power had only increased by 39,557; there was a slight increase in the number of looms, and a material increase in the quantity of cotton consumed as well as in the number of hands employed.

The figures are as follows both for Bombay and all India :—

		No. of Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.	Consumption of Cotton (bales.)	Hands employed.
Bombay ...	1897	75	21,87,435	21,287	7,02,756	69,530
	1898	82	22,26,982	21,379	8,17,328	70,728
All India ...	1897	173	40,65,618	37,584	13,00,936	1,44,335
	1898	185	42,59,720	38,013	14,81,328	1,48,964

From the subjoined table showing the exports of country-made yarn from Bombay to China and Japan, it will be seen that the shipments from this port show an increase on the previous twelve months of 76,254 bales or 21·07 per cent.

Exports of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan.

PERIOD.			To China (Bales 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.		1877	28,516	142	28,658
Do.	do.	1878	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do.	do.	1879	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do.	do.	1880	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do.	do.	1881	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do.	do.	1882	81,431	9,854	91,288
Do.	do.	1883	94,982	17,421	112,403
Do.	do.	1884	127,318	13,846	141,164
Do.	do.	1885	154,517	19,020	173,537
Do.	do.	1886	199,407	20,543	219,950
Do.	do.	1887	205,158	39,730	244,888
Do.	do.	1888	234,071	52,697	286,768
Do.	do.	1889	254,697	62,220	316,917
Do.	do.	1890	325,060	37,722	362,782
Do.	do.	1891	365,038	10,939	375,977
Do.	do.	1892	385,771	21,445	407,216
Do.	do.	1893	297,572	14,198	311,770
Do.	do.	1894	338,703	10,743	349,446
Do.	do.	1895	374,119	2,515	376,634
Do.	do.	1896	471,323	2,167	473,490
Do.	do.	1897	361,221	645	361,866
Do.	do.	1898	437,645	475	438,120

On the other hand, there was a material decrease in the exports of Indian manufactured Cotton Piece-doods to the Further East, the shipments in 1898 to China alone having fallen off to the extent of 1740,385 yards, or 58·9 per cent. Japan, it will e noticed, took no goods from Bombay during 1898, in the erevious year the exports to that country were 21938 yards. The following are the figures :—

Exports of Country-made Piece-goods from Bombay to China and Japan.

Period.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan to 31st Dec 1877..	10	14,400	...	...	10	14,400
Do 1878..	1,206	1,499,334	58	113,528	1,264	1,612,862
Do 1879..	296	365,640	5	8,400	301	374,040
Do 1880..	1,553	1,890,685	110	132,000	1,663	2,022,685
Do 1881..	144	168,139	2	5,250	146	173,389
Do 1882..	573	713,237	20	36,714	593	749,951
Do 1883..	1,875	2,188,770	452	565,953	2,327	2,754,723
Do 1884..	1,595	1,770,662	16	25,187	1,611	1,795,849
Do 1885..	2,303	3,712,273	6	5,376	2,309	3,717,649
Do 1886..	2,302	2,988,890	..	...	2,302	2,988,890
Do 1887..	1,963	2,584,680	3	4,560	1,966	2,589,240
Do 1888..	11,320	15,751,688	96	140,321	11,416	15,892,009
Do 1889..	1,302	1,985,947	26	31,250	1,328	2,017,197
Do 1890..	3,148	3,660,574	21	23,800	3,169	3,684,374
Do 1891..	4,564	6,102,250	...	...	4,564	6,102,250
Do 1892..	7,416	9,984,335	..	...	7,416	9,984,335
Do 1893..	3,598	4,517,445	38	57,312	3,636	4,574,757
Do 1894..	4,949	6,068,702	...	...	4,949	6,068,702
Do 1895..	7,744	10,064,441	7	7,200	7,751	10,071,641
Do 1896..	7,024	8,658,535	26	30,420	7,050	8,688,955
Do 1897..	2,368	3,036,875	15	21,988	2,383	3,058,863
Do 1898..	947	1,318,478	...	..	947	1,318,478

As regards exports of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to China and Japan the subjoined statement shows an increase over 1897 of 9·68 per cent. in Peace-goods. Compared, however, with the average of the ten years preceding 1898, the actual increase in shipments was only 3·84 per cent. In Yarns there was a falling-off of 4,087,400 pounds, or 11·88 per cent., as compared with 1897; but on the average of the preceding ten years, the actual decrease was only 1,175, 990, 3 73 per cent.

Years.	Piece-goods of all kinds.		
	To China (including Hongkong)	To Japan.	Total.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
1877	367,329,900	27,150,300	394,480,200
1878	310,097,800	42,232,400	352,330,200
1879	462,303,800	61,617,500	523,921,300
1880	447,271,900	61,464,500	508,736,400
1881	523,852,300	63,325,100	587,177,400
1882	401,958,300	52,990,500	454,948,800
1883	370,659,800	45,006,000	415,665,800
1884	394,583,600	45,354,200	439,937,800
1885	523,927,000	45,412,400	569,339,400
1886	455,823,000	34,628,500	490,451,500
1887	552,742,700	65,403,800	618,146,500
1888	574,547,500	77,856,400	652,403,900
1889	474,426,100	82,578,000	557,004,100
1890	570,297,800	63,309,400	633,607,200
1891	534,129,400	61,120,100	595,249,500
1892	497,485,200	75,180,500	572,665,700
1893	365,425,500	68,307,800	433,733,300
1894	425,340,200	71,603,900	496,944,100
1895	528,187,300	99,035,600	627,222,900
1896	542,993,400	105,507,100	648,500,500
1897	445,182,100	94,056,700	539,238,800
1898	486,496,200	104,966,000	591,462,200
Average for 10 years ..	486,996,320	82,566,510	569,562,830

Years.	Yarns.		
	To China (including Hongkong)	To Japan.	Total.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1877	17,962,200	15,105,700	33,067,900
1878	11,058,200	25,409,600	36,467,800
1879	14,343,400	24,607,700	38,951,100
1880	19,514,200	26,911,600	46,125,800
1881	19,149,400	28,329,800	47,479,200
1882	15,226,700	19,144,200	34,370,900
1883	13,370,700	20,148,500	35,519,200
1884	15,724,300	23,131,800	38,856,100
1885	20,373,900	12,687,200	33,061,100
1886	10,598,200	16,332,200	26,930,400
1887	11,882,200	23,472,500	35,354,700
1888	17,474,000	27,168,600	44,642,600
1889	8,828,900	26,832,600	35,661,500
1890	14,956,900	23,100,500	38,057,400
1891	13,144,800	14,826,500	27,971,300
1892	8,501,300	23,384,900	31,886,200
1893	8,778,500	18,963,000	27,741,500
1894	9,769,500	14,658,800	24,408,300
1895	11,226,100	21,266,000	32,492,100
1896	9,076,400	22,787,400	31,863,800
1897	11,246,000	23,142,600	34,388,600
1898	13,109,700	17,191,500	30,301,200
Average for 10 years...	10,863,810	20,613,380	31,477,190

DEATH OF MR. JOHN MARSHALL.

Mr. Marshall, who had for nearly fourteen years field the office of Secretary to the Association, died on 24th August 1898. The Committee placed the following resolution on record :—

"The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association desire to place on record their appreciation of the services rendered by the late Mr. John Marhall, who had for nearly fourteen years filled the office of Secretary to the Association with ability and diligence, and the heavy loss the Association has sustained by his death."

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

After the death of Mr. Marshall, the Committee decided to appoint Mr. Frederick Noel Paton Secretary and Mr. C. J. Michael Asssistant Secretary to the Association, and these appointments were in due course approved by the members of the Association.

PAYMENT OF DAILY WAGES TO MILL HANDS.

With reference to the remarks in the Report for 1897, the Committee, under date of 8th June 1898, informed Agents and Owners of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay that the necessity for any special arrangement regarding the payment of daily wages to mill hands having ceased to exist, the Committee had resolved that the agreement in that connection was no longer in force.

HOLIDAYS FOR 1898.

The Committee have, as in previous years, furnished members with a list of the holidays recommended to be observed by the cotton spinning and weaving mills during 1898, and their thanks are due to their Deputy Chairman, Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., for so kindly assisting them in the preparation of this list.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with the practice observed in previous years, the Committee, after obtaining returns from agents and owners, informed the members, by a circular in the usual way, that the total quantity of cotton held by the spinning and weaving mills in Bombay on 30th June 1898 was 112,304 candies.

STATISTICS.

The usual comparative statements are published in the Appendix, showing the imports and exports of piece-goods and yarns for a series of years, together with the annual statement of cotton spinning and weaving mills working and in course of erection in India on 30th June 1898. The members of the Association have been regularly supplied during the year with the monthly statistical returns published by the Committee, together with the weekly list of quotations of piece-goods and yarns.

In conclusion the Committee tender their thanks to the members of the Association for their ready attention to all matters submitted to them, and to express their acknowledgments to His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council and to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council for the courtesy and attention which their representations have at all times received.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 19.

Two more indigenous cases of plague were detected last week at Khadia, in Amrutlal's pole. A Bania, named Thakore, succumbed to it, while the other, named Mavi, a woman, is lying in the plague hospital. The two cases that occurred the other week have not happily proved fatal, and both the patients are now in a convalescent state. On Wednesday last, Mr. Gibb, the Collector, came down from Whandhuga in order to make proper arrangements to prevent the spread of the disease. He inspected the infected houses and gave the people proper instructions if more cases occurred in the same pole. The first two cases were detected in Jethabhai's pole, and just near it is Amritlal pole and besides these there are several other poles situated in Wadia, which is a thickly inhabited portion of the city. The Collector advised the people of Khadia not to create unnecessary panic but to act with coolness and promptitude wherever plague cases occurred among them. He is also against wholesale segregation of the people, because it would be quite impracticable in a large city like Ahmedabad. He directed the police and municipal officers to segregate the people residing only in the immediate neighbourhood of the infected houses, but none should be allowed to live in any locality in the city. The Khadia people complained to the Collector, that when the articles of plague-stricken patient, were ordered to be destroyed, the members of the panchayat did not estimate their cost properly because most of the members belonged to the police department. Upon this the Collector said that in future no policeman should be allowed to sit in the panchayat.

An evening party was held at the Bholanath Institute on Saturday, the 11th instant, in honour of Mr. A. S. Moriarity, the District Judge, on the occasion of his departure to Satara as a Judge. There were present among others Mr. R. Knight, I. C. S., Mr. T. D. Fry, I. C. S., and F. X. DeSouza, I. C. S., and Rao Bahadurs Lalshanker Umiashanker, Chunilal Dalpatram, Lalubhai Pranvalabhdas and Pranlal Harkisondas, Messrs. Manbhai Premabhai, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Varajrai Sakerlal, Desaibhai Kalidas, K. N. Wadia, H. B. Gandevia, B. N. Aga, S. R. Setna, T. T. Majumdar, Ramanbhai Mahipatram, and Drs. B. N. Nanavaty, N. K. Kahanvala, and others. After some English and Native songs had being sung with the accompaniment of a harmonium, the party adjourned to the refreshment room. Mr. K. N. Wadia, the Government Prosecutor, on behalf of the Bar, spoke in very eloquent terms about the perfect harmony between the bench and bar in the short space of time that he presided over the bench. Mr. Moriarity spoke in feeling terms about his departure, and regretted that he had to leave the place so soon owing to his weak health and had to seek a cooler climate than that of Ahmedabad. Mr. Moriarty and the other judges were all garlanded, and left amid cheers.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	14	6	13
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri..........	41	8	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	33	10	41
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	24	16	29
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada..........	100	33	85
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	20	10	18
G Mahim and Worlee	13	5	20
Water Division..........	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals..........	0	73	76
Total......	245	161	319
Total plague deaths to date...	40,583	35,809	
Same date last year ...	170	181	341

THE BENE-ISRAEL PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock the Hon'ble Mr. J. Nugent visited the above hospital at the request of Khan Saheb David Solomon, the Honorary Secretary. He was received by the Honorary Secretary Dr. D M. de Silva and Mr. R. V. Lad, the House-Surgeon. Mr. Nugent inspected every place minutely and expressed himself pleased with all the arrangements, making the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—"At the request of Mr. Solomon I visited the hospital this morning. I found in it eight patients, four of whom are convalescent and four appear to be progressing well. The arrangements and treatment of the patients appear excellent, and everything is very clean and tidy."

BANDORA.

There were 6 attacks and 4 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Wednesday.

DAMAUN.

Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damaunwala as the President of the "Doctor Viriato Pinto's Damaun Relief Fund," received on Tuesday a telegram from his Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India, that the Damaun Treasury is directed to pay him the sum of Rs. 500 as his Excellency's subscription to the Relief Fund.

Sixteen seizures from plague were reported in Calcutta on Monday and eighteen deaths. The number of suspected cases was sixteen and the deaths from suspected plague also sixteen. The total mortality was 107 as compared with 78, the average of the last five years.

PLAGUE IN HOWRAH.

Up to now no fewer than twenty cases of plague have occurred in Howrah. The first case which came under observation took place in the early part of February. Since then the disease has been steadily increasing. The worst infected area is Tindal Bagan. Orders have been issued for the destruction by fire of the effects of those attacked with the plague.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 22nd instant :—

	Rs.	a.
Amount previously acknowledged	21,522	11
From "a friend"	10	0
Total.......Rs.	21,532	11

THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

THE Hired Transport Dilwara, Captain A. W. Mann, will sail for Southampton, to-morrow, with details, consisting of 46 officers, 13 ladies and 6 children, 206 men, 54 women and 122 children, in health, 248 men (invalids), 13 women and 31 children. From Punjab Command 89 men rank and file, 20 women and 48 children. From Bengal Command 1 officer, 121 men rank and file, 19 women, and 41 children. From Madras Command 120 men rank and file, 14 women and 35 children. From Bombay Command and various Corps, 45 officers, 13 ladies and 6 children, 132 men rank and file, 14 women, and 29 children. The details from Deolali, with their baggage, will be brought to Bombay in two troops extra trains, as follows :—The first train, with 2 officers and 150 men (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families and the heavy baggage and lying-down cases, left Deolali at 10 p.m. last night, and will arrive at the Sassoon Dock to-day, at 6-25 a.m. The second train, with the remainder of the details, will leave Deolali at 10 p.m. to-night and arrive at the Sassoon Dock at 6-25 to-morrow morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

ARREST OF A GOANESE MURDERER IN BOMBAY.

AT the instance of Captain A. M. De Leao, of the Goa Police, one Domingo Cardoso, a Goanese tailor, aged twenty-five years, who is alleged to have been concerned in a murder committed in the Portuguese Territory was arrested yesterday by the Bombay police. Yesterday morning Captain Leao informed Superintendent Hack that in the month of October last two persons were murdered in the Portuguese territory by three persons, two of whom had already been arrested in Goa and a third person named Domingo Cardoso, a tailor by profession, who had absconded to Bombay, was also required in connection with the murders. Superintendent Hack and Inspector Sloane then accompanied Captain De Leao to Kitchen Garden, a narrow lane off Shaik Memon Street, and arrested the "wanted man," at 12-30 p.m. yesterday. The accused Cardoso was charged before Mr. W. Webb Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, with murder. The case was remanded to the 5th April, pending the arrival of the requisite documents from Goa.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 14th March :—

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 8th March 1899, submitting an application from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. regarding the extra charge for work done in the Victoria Dock on the nights of the 16th and 18th ultimo in connection with the disembarkation of Australian horses ex s. s. Umballa, and recommending that the case may be treated as a special one, covered by the ordinary charge of Rs. 30 per night, as no labour was employed on the nights in question. Submitted letter from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie &Co., dated 4th March 1899, above referred to.

Resolution.—In the circumstances stated, the usual night work fee of Rs. 30 only may be charged.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 8th March 1899, forwarding correspondence with the Engineer and recommending that the east end of Carnac Basin be dredged at a cost of Rs. 1,500. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 2nd March 1899, addressed to the Engineer, enquiring whether anything can be done to improve the Carnac Basin which is said to have silted up very much to the great detriment of boat traffic. Read reply from the Engineer, dated 2nd March 1899, intimating that from soundings taken in October last year it has been found that the Basin has silted very little since October 1897, that the upper end of the Basin is however, in rather a foul condition and would be improved if it were dredged for a length of 200 feet, but that the cost, estimated at Rs. 1,500, must be specially sanctioned, as no allotment for dredging basins has been made in the budget for 1899-1900.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

PLAGUE EXPENSES.

Submitted letter from the Secretary to Government, Financial Department, No. 6, dated 4th January 1899, forwarding copy of a further letter from the President of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, on the question of the liability of the Bombay, Port Trust to bear a share of the expenditure incurred on plague operations in the City, requesting that the Governor in Council may be favoured with the views of the Trustees on the Corporation's letter together with a full explanation of the financial position of the Trust and as to the extent to which trade would be burdened by the imposition on the Trust of the contribution suggested by the Corporation, observing that as compared with similar institutions in England the Port Trust has been treated with indulgence by the Legislature in regard to its Municipal burdens, and that it may be argued that in consideration of this privilege the Trustees, apart from the wider question which has been raised, might be fairly expected to remit such charges as a monthly rent of Rs. 7,000 for the sites of plague camps.

Resolution.—The draft letter as corrected is approved. The Trustees will charge the Municipality only 3-16ths of the full rent for all land occupied for purely plague purposes; this reduction to take effect from 1st April 1898. This reduction may also be extended to any other land taken up in future, provided the Municipality obtain the previous consent of the Trust to the occupation; otherwise full rates will be charged.

HYDRAULIC ENGINE HOUSE.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 6th March 1899, reporting that the Budget grant of Rs. 45,000 on account of expenditure on stores and repairs to Hydraulic Machinery, Engine House, will be exceeded by about Rs. 10,000, by the end of the current financial year and requesting sanction to the excess, explaining that the heavy expenditure is due to the large increase in the amount of work done by the cranes which was nearly 32 per cent. more than that done in the previous years, but that it will be noticed from the following comparative statement that the cost per lift is almost identical in both years:—

	Cost. Rs.	Lifts.	Cost per lift. Annas.
1897-98	30,655	1,160,453	0·42
1898-99	41,229	1,528,904	0·43

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Port Officer, No 685-7, dated 28th February 1899, reporting the circumstances under which the s. s. Carthage in pilotage charge ran down a small toney while entering the Harbour at about 5-30 a. m. on the 25th February last, saying that the Tindal of the toney has been prosecuted for neglecting to carry the authorized lights and was fined Rs. 15 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and that the Pilot being in no way to blame for the accident no further action is necessary, adding that great credit is due to the Commander of the ship for the prompt manner in which the crew were rescued. Submitted reports from the Pilot and the Commander of the vessel on the subject.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Resolution.—Monday, the 20th instant, at 1-30 p.m. is fixed as the date and time of the next meeting of the Board.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Statement of cotton, twist yarn and metals in Port Trust warehouses during February 1899 :—

	1899.	1898.
Cotton, bales	15,976	29,035
" cases	11,407	27,260
Twist and yarn, bales	4,057	6,223
Copper, tons	377 2-5	890 1-2
Yellow metal, tons	401 3-4	583 1-2

Pilotage statement :—

	For week ending 10th Mar. 1899.	Total from 1st April 1898 to 10th Mar. 1899.	For week ending 10th Mar. 1898.	Total from 1st April 1897 to 10th Mar. 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour..........	20	959	21	843
Do. piloted out of harbour..........	22	965	22	824
Do. transported	6	635	19	496
Do. attended to	2	72	2	115
Do. warped	...	50	3	53

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presided; and there were also present Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, H. Kennedy, K M Shroff, Muljee B. Barbhaya, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and Dr. A G Viegas.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee recorded Government resolution re-appointing the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., and Mr. H. Kennedy to be members of the Standing Committee.

AN APPEAL FROM DR. SUKHIA.

The next matter was a letter from Dr H. E. Sukhia, dated 5th January, drawing the attention of the Corporation and the Standing Committee to the judgment of the High Court, Appellate Side, delivered on the 18th ultimo in the case in which he was prosecuted for non-compliance with a notice served on him under Section 231 of the Municipal Act. Stating that the said Municipal prosecution cost the Municipality at least Rs. 1,000; and requesting that all the papers pertaining to it may be called for and a vote of censure passed on those officers and subordinates who were instrumental in the waste of public money, and that the Commissioner be requested to deal departmentally with such subordinates as have misled the executive by false reports. Drawing particular attention to the evidence of Mr Fern the Acting Superintendent of Drainage of the whole of Bombay who admitted in his evidence 'his flagrant ignorance of the subject of the very responsible post he holds;' and making remarks. Appealing to the Corporation and the Standing Committee to appoint from their bodies 'different committees viz., the legal' the sanitary, the drainage, the financial, &c., to supervise the actions of the different departments and to report thereon. Also letter to the Secretary from Mr Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, dated the 17th January 1899—Requesting, with reference to the above, that the Standing Committee, the Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner be informed that he is ready to present himself before any of them to enable them to elucidate the truth and come to a fair and definite conclusion. Also letter from the Commissioner, dated the 6th March 1899—Forwarding with reference to the Standing Committee's resolution No. 8802 dated the 11th January 1899, copy of a letter No 1618, dated the 22nd February 1899 from Mr J W Smith, Special Drainage Engineer who was acting for Mr. James and by whom the action against Dr Sukhia was first instituted, and copy of a letter dated the 2nd March 1899, from the Municipal solicitors. Mr Cuffe remarked that, as a public body, the Committee were not bound to waste any more time over the matter. The statements made on the other side appeared to be misrepresented; and the Committee ought to be guided by the advice of the Municipal solicitors. On the motion of Mr Cuffe, the Committee resolved to record the correspondence

THE MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

The next item was a letter from Mr Douglas Bennett, Superintendent of Municipal Markets, reporting that he, on the 13th instant, sold the right of collecting squatters' fees from the different Municipal markets for the ensuing year, realising the sum of Rs. 88,385 as against Rs. 74,815 for the current year. The amount realized for the Bandora fair ground rent and feeding fees, rose from Rs. 51,000 to Rs. 66,000.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned till Wednesday next.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

THE NEW FELLOWS.

Mr. Principal J. T. Hathornthwaite moved that as recommended by the Syndicate the following new Fellows be appointed to the several faculties as under :—The Right Reverend James Macarthur, D. D., Bishop of Bombay, Arts and Law; Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S., Medicine; Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A., LL. B., Arts and Law; Muhammad Akbar Nazarali Hydari, B.A., Arts; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Arts; Burjorji Framji Lally, G.G. M. C., Medicine; Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Balkrishna Pitale, Arts; Silas Meyer Moses, Esq., Arts; the Venerable William Edward Scott, M.A. (Oxon), Arts; and William Powel Symonds, I. C. S., Arts and Engineering.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan seconded the proposition, which was carried.

HISTORY COURSE FOR M. A. EXAMINATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the words "And Philosophy" be left out in line 10, page 67 of the Calendar for 1898-99 and that in place of the six papers in History and Philosophy mentioned therein the following be inserted :

"History—Six Papers. 1st. A Special Period of English History. 2nd. The Constitutional History of England. 3rd. The Economic History of England and Political Economy. 4th. A Special Period of Indian History. 5th. A Special Period of Modern or Medieval European History. 6th. Comparative Politics. The Books and Periods will be settled from time to time by the Syndicate."

Professor O. V. Muller seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

PHILOSOPHY COURSE.

Professor W. H. Sharp then moved that the word "Philosophy" be inserted above the word "Mathematics" (line 11, page 67 of the Calendar), and that the following be inserted above the words "Mathematics—Six Papers."

PHILOSOPHY—SIX PAPERS.

1st. The historical development of Greek Philosophy as represented by the Pre-Socratic Schools, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, the Stoics, the Epicureans, Sceptics, Eclectics and Neo-Platonists; to be studied in Zeller's volumes or in similar works. 2nd The historical development of modern Philosophy as represented by Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Bacon, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Kant, Hegel and Herbert Spencer to be studied in the general aspects of their systems, and in their relations to each other (Candidates, who wish to study the works of non-English authors specified, may refer to the following complete or partial translations: Descartes by Veitch; Spinoza in Boon's Library; Leibnitz by Langley; Kant by Mahaffy and Bernard, by Abbott and by Watson; Hegel by Stirling and by Wallace). 3rd. One of the following (a, b, c or d) at the option of the Candidate;—(a) Plato: the Republic, Theaetetus Phaedrus, Philebus and Phaedo (translated by Jowett). (b) Aristotle: Ethics (by Peters), Politics (by Jowett or Welldon) Psychology (by Wallace). (c) Locke's Essay concerning Human Understanding, books I and II Fraser's selections from Berkeley; Hume's Treatise on Human Nature book I. (d) Kant's Critical Philosophy with Dr. E. Caird's Commentary thereon. 4th Moral Philosophy, to be studied in Martineau's Types of Ethical Theory; Sidgwick's Methods of Ethics; Abbott's Kant's Theory of Ethics; Green's Prolegomona to Ethics. 5th Psychology! to be studied in Sully's Human Mind; James's Principles of Psychology. 6th An essay on some subject included in the above course."

Principal Hathornthwaite seconded the proposition.

The Rev. H. Bochum moved the following amendment (i) That in the 5th paper after the words "Psychology; to be studied in Sully's Human Mind; James's Principles of Psychology" the following be added—or Psychology to be studied in its empirical and rational aspects, comprising the subjects treated in Ladd's Outlines of Physiological Psychology; Ladd's Philosophy of Mind Maher's Psychology and corresponding works of Ward and Mivart.'

The Rev. Father Bochum said in support of his amendment that the study of psychology appeared to him to be in much greater light than it did to Professor Sharp. He did not think that this subject should be dropped from any programme of philosophical studies. It was the key to every other system of philosophy. It was only on the subject of psychology that the International Congress sat at certain periods in Europe, and they had already three International Congresses, the last of which was held in Munich in the year 1890 where hundreds of representatives of the medical, physical and chemical sciences were present. He stood up for the honour and dignity of the University as far as the proper study of psychology which, he contended, ought not to be excluded from the programme. He did not claim the whole field to himself not to allow the optional introduction of programme which he had always advocated with the greatest labour and difficulty. It could not be that the scheme proposed by Professof Sharp was the only scheme worthy of being introduced into the University to the exclusion of the scheme proposed by himselr. He appealed to the commonsense and to the sense of justice and fairness of the members of the University to say if the programme laid down by Professor Sharp for the study of psychology for the higher class of students in the M. A. course was a sufficient test of efficiency for students for whom they had to legislate. Psychology should be considered in its empirical aspect. The University ought not to have any principle of exclusiveness. Englishmen favoured the policy of "open door" to the legitemate demands of everybody, what he desired was that the same policy might be adopted in the present case. He hoped that the programme of philosophy would be treated in the same spirit of compromise and conciliation as the history programme.

The Rev. Father Kemp seconded the amendment.

Professor Sharp said that he had objections to the amendment both as to its form and matter. If James and Sully were as stated by father Bochum so corrupt and materialistic, why did he not purpose to remove them. James and Sully were well-known books in every English University, and if the books were good for the Oxford University they were certainly good enough for the Bombay University. He could not say anything about Ladd, who was recommended by Father Bochum, because he had never heard anything about him.

Father Bochum. It is a great pity. (Laughter.)

Professor Sharp continuing said that Mivart was a Catholic. What he wished to say was that the rational aspect of psychology had only apparently been properly treated by Catholic writers. Father Bochum claimed "open door for his college."

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried by 31 against 11 votes.

The Rev. Father next proposed another amendment that in the 4th paper after the words beginning "with Moral Philosophy" and ending with Ethics the following be added;—or Natural Theology i. e. the philosophy of Theism and of Antitheistic Theories to be studied in Fraser's Theism, Flint's Antitheistic Theories Martineaus Study of Religion and similar works of modern writers

The Rev Father Kemp having seconded the amendment it was carried

Mr D G Padhye had given notice of another amendment which with the permission of the Senate he was allowed to withdraw

Professor Sharps' proposition as modified by the Rev Father Bochum's two amendments was then put as a substantive motion and carried *nem con*

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

CANADA'S DEFENCES.

OTTAWA TO BE FORTIFIED.

THERE seems to be very little doubt now, says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Daily News*, that the capital of Canada will be fortified. Detached forts, with earthworks similar to those said to be recommended by the Imperial Board of Defence for Montreal, would command every approach from the south, east, and west. A statement purporting to describe the intended defensive works for Montreal was published in some of the Canadian papers recently, and its accuracy was promptly denied; but there is reason to believe the denial applies only to the intimation that the plans had been finally decided on, the fact being that much has yet to be done before that point is reached.

Quebec, the key to Canada from the sea, will, it is expected, also have a line of forts and earthworks a considerable distance from the line of defence planned by the Duke of Wellington himself, on which the famous Martello towers stand.

BESIDES his political anxieties, Don Carlos has at this moment troubles of a domestic order, for next month the suit of his daughter. Donna Elvira, who ran away with the painter Folchi, comes before the tribunal at Lucca. The lady claims from her father a fourth part of her dowry, the capital of which is deposited with the grand marshal of the Court of Vienna. Don Carlos does not repudiate this demand, but puts in a counter-claim, whilst the Archduchess Bianca pleads that the Italian tribunals have no jurisdiction, and that her sister is only entitled to a fifth share. Donna Elvira further requires an account of her income during her minority, whilst her father acted as guardian. There is a subsidiary suit against her brother and sisters for her share in the villa at Viareggio. Donna Elvira is said to be quite happy and contented with the bourgeois existence of an artist's wife.

WRITERS AND READERS.

LADY RANDELPH CHURCHILL is to edit a new quarterly which Mr. John Lane will publish. It is intended that each number shall be a beautiful book at a cost of a guinea net. The aim on the literary side will be to get notable articles generally, perhaps by writers already notable. Great attention will be given to the pictures, which may frequently be in the form of individual plates. The first number of the quarterly is to be looked for in June, and until that date is nearer the title will not be announced.

Within the next few days Messrs. Macmillan will have ready Dr. Hutton's postumous volume of papers. It is entitled "Aspects of Religious and Scientific Thought," and it has been prepared by Dr. Hutton's niece, Miss Elizabeth Roscoe. The papers here given are a selection from the great number which Dr. Hutton wrote as editor of the "Spectator." In selecting them Miss Roscoe has had the advice of his co-editor and intimate friend Mr. Meredith Townsend.

"Danton: A Study" is the title of a book by Mr. Hilaire Belloc which Messrs. Nisbet will publish next week. Mr. Belloc is an interesting personality, whose name is very familiar at Oxford. He is French by birth, and still retains his French citizenship. He was a scholar of Balliol, and has been president of the Union. He writes for the "Spectator," and is the author of two or three humorous books about "Bad Beasts." His new and more serious book is the first complete Life of the great French revolutionary leader. It is based largely on original documents never before published. In preparing it Mr. Belloc has had the assistance of Danton's family.

During the winter Mr. Felix Moseheles has been writing fragments of his autobiography. A volume of of these will be published almost at once by Messrs. Nisbet. Mr. Felix Moscheles is painter, traveller, musician, man of letters, and an earnest peace advocate He has numbered among his friend many interesting men. His volume, "In Bohemia with Du Maurier," was one proof of this. His present reminiscences have something farther to say of the author of "Trilby." Other subjeet are Mendelssohn, Rossini, Mazzini, and Browning. The book will have portraits from paintings by Mr. Moscheles.

Dr. Knapp's Life of George Borrow, the famous author of "Lavengra." will be published at once by Mr. Murray. Dr. Knapp made his first acquaintance with the writings of George Borrow about the year 1852. He fell under their charm and became bound by the spell of his mysterious personality. From that time to the present Dr. Knapp has devoted a very large proportion of his life to the study of the subject, and to the collection of materiai for this biography. It has proved a heavy task, but it has always remained a labor of love. The better to understand the man, and to appreciate the working of his genius, Dr. Knapp has for some years been living in Borrow's native town.

One of the best-known religious writers in France is the Abbe Bolo, who ministers in a rural district not far from Paris. As yet none of his voulumes have appeared in English. Now two of them are about to be brought out by Messrs. Kegan Paul. There are entiled "The Tragely of calvery" "The Morrow of Life." Of each more than twenty thousand copies have been sold in France. Frenchmen recognise the Abbe Bolo as a stylist, and for that reason, perhaps, is easy to translate him. His religious outlook is broad, and his general method is the emotional and devotional.

Funafuti is a coral island belonging to the Ellice group in the South Pacific. Eighteen months ago an expedition went there from Australia for the purpose of investigating Darwin's theory as to the origin of coral reefs and atolls. At the head of this expedition was Professor David, whose wife accompanied him. While her husband and the other members of the party were engaged in their scientific labors, Mrs. David occupied herself by studying Funafuti and its people. Out of that study grew a book which Mr. Murray is now issuing under the title "Funafuti."

Mr. Elliot Stock announces a book treating of the municipal parks, gardens, and open spaces of London, their history and associations. It is by Colonel Sevby, who, of course, knows the subject better than anybody else. The story of the well-known royal parks has, from time to time, been the subject of many volumes. Hitherto, no account has been given of the less familiar places now under the control of the County Council. Yet, in many instances, they possess quite as important and fascinating a history as the royal parks. Dr. Johnson at Tooting Common, Charles II., Nell Gwynne, and Coleridge at Highgate, and Carlyle and Rossetti at Chelsea Embankment Gardens, are a few of their associations. The book will be fully illustrated.

Mr. R. S. Whiteway has written a book on the rise of Portuguese power in India. He has gone to the best available sources for his information, and has endeavoured to make the history live. In other words, he has not confined himself to a mere record of military expeditions and the changes of Portuguese governors. He has sought for all information that could throw light upon the state of India during the Portuguese era, and upon the social life of the people. Messrs. Constable, who will publish the book, also announce another one, The Civil and Literary Chronology of India. It is by Miss Duff, and is, of course, a reference work.

A book relating to the life and work of Nicolas Poussin will shortly be published by Messrs Sampson Low. The object is to furnish a more complete account than can be found in lexicons or histories of one of the greatest painters of Europe in the first half of the seventeenth century. Maria Graham's Memoirs of the Life of Nicolas Poussin, published in London in 1820, has hitherto been the only authority on this subject in English. The various volumes about Poussin that appeared in France in the first half of the present century are now out out of date. The coming work is by Dr. Elizabeth H. Denio.

Mr. Guy Boothby's new novel, "Pharos," will be pubished in ten days by Messrs. Ward and Lock. It is an Egyptian story. The same firm are just bringing out, in their new edition of Whyte Melville, "Market Harborough" and "Inside the Bar" as one volume. There are illustrations by Mr. John Charlton. "Sunningham and the Curate," a novel by Miss Edith Barnett, is announced by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. It describes itself in the sub-title as a "study of Creeds and Commerce." The Indian story, "The Treasury Officer's Wooing," which has been appearing serially in "Macmillan's Magazine," is just being publithed as a volume by Messrs. Macmillan. The author is Mr. Cecil Lewis. Among the novels which Messrs. White have forthcoming are "A Summer Jaunt," by John Strange Winteer; "The Secret of Lynndale," by Miss Florence Warden; and "The Weird of Deadley Hollow," by Mr. Bertram Mitford.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's play, "The Philistines," will be published in a few days by Messrs. Macmillan. Sir Walter Besant has written a new chapter for the re-issue, which Messrs, Chatto are preparing, for the book by himself and Professor Palmer on Jerusalem. The six shilling edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes" will appear shortly. This book now becomes uniform with Stevenson's other works. Messrs. Nisbet announce "The Life of George Muller of Bristol," by Dr. A. T. Pierson. Mr. Muller was very prominent in connection with public work at Bristol. Mr. Mark Thornhill's "Haunts and Hobbies of an Indian Official" will be published forthwith by Mr. Murray.

A work of great interest to Londoners, written by Colonol Sexby, will be published in a few months by Mr. Stock. The book is a history of the London parks, gardens, and other open spaces under the supervision of the County Council, or otherwise available for public recreation. It will be a striking record of municipal progress in a humane direction. But besides this, the history of many of these parks and gardens forms an attractive chapter in the general history of political, social, literary, and artistic London. Colonel Sexby will tell us about the famous personages and events associated with the London parks and gardens, and the once famous buildings that stood near or upon them. The author's duties in the London County Council have made him familiar with all details of his subject. The work will contain a very large number of illustrations and plans from old and modern sources.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser's next book, "A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan," is about to be issued by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. The authoress, the wife of a member of the British Legation, has resided many years at the capital, and visited many portions of the country. In this work, Mrs. Fraser describes town and rural life and manners, native art and handicraft, gives specimens of native legends, and has something to say on the effect of contact with European ideas upon the native mind and character.

"THE GRAND OLD GUARDSMAN."

Mr. Geo. Hicks, F. O. S., popularly known as "The Grand Old Guardsman," late of the Grenadier Guards, and the gallant, generous, Crimean hero who contributed his honourably-won Turkish medal of four bars, which realised £10, to the Armenian Relief Fund, in sending a postal order for 27s. worth of Munyon's Remedies, writes from his present address, 93, Grosvenor-road, Aldershot:

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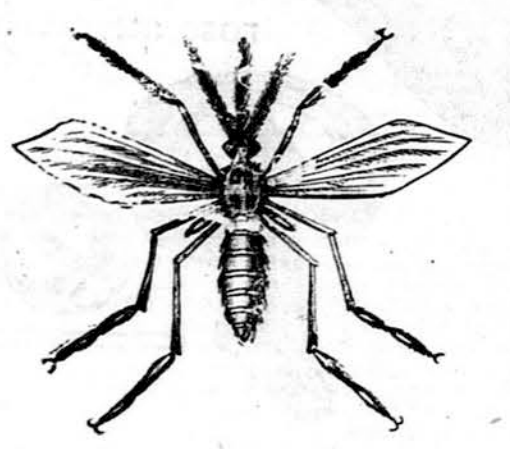

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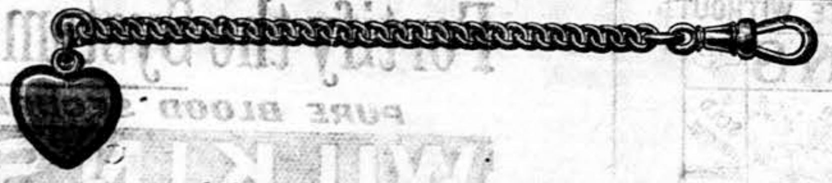

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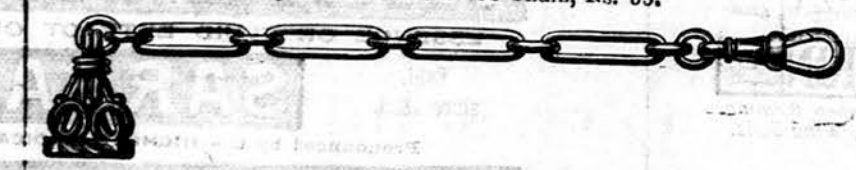

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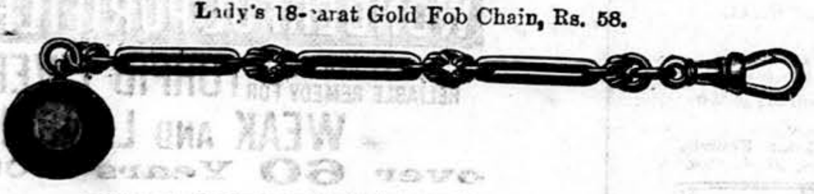

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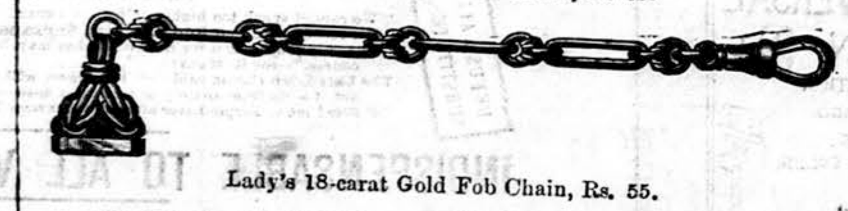
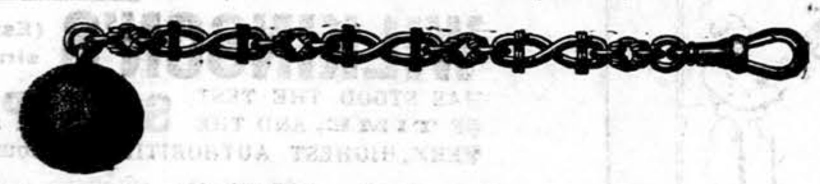
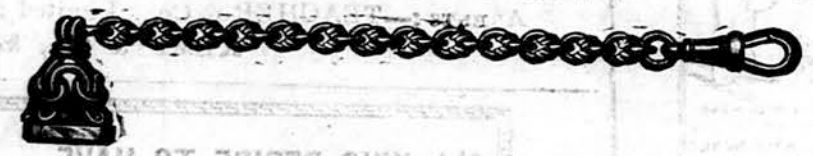


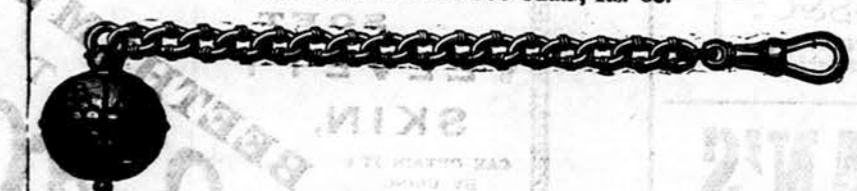
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.



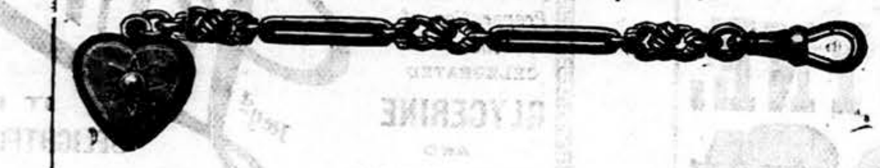
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.



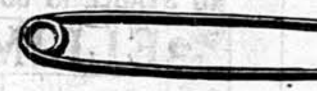
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.



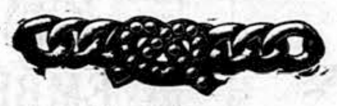
Lady's 18-Carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.



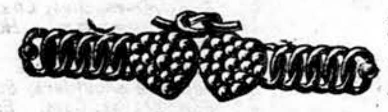
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs 65.



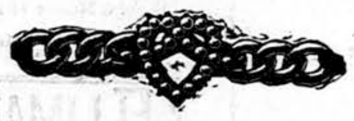
Fine Gold Safety Pins. From Rs. 7-8.



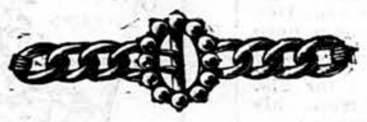
Pearls, Rs. 45.



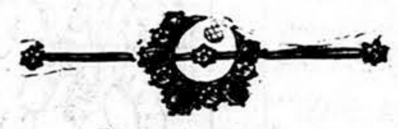
Pearls, Rs. 60.



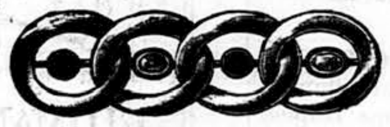
Turquoise and Pearl, Rs. 45.



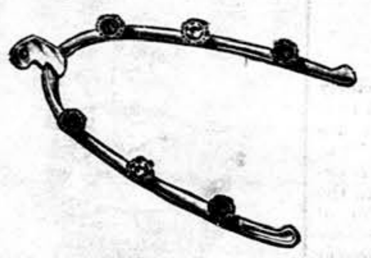
Pearls, Rs. 40.



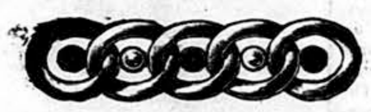
Diamond and Opal, Rs. 160.



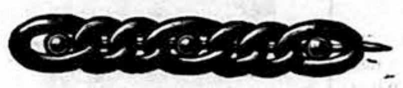
Opal and Turquoise, Rs. 45.



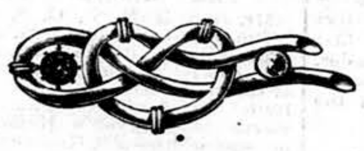
Diamond and Ruby "Wish-bone," Rs. 80.



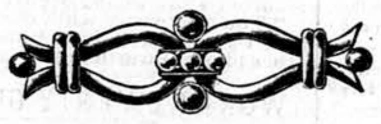
Pearl and Turquoise, Rs. 42.



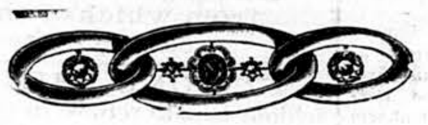
Turquoise and Pearl, Rs. 42.



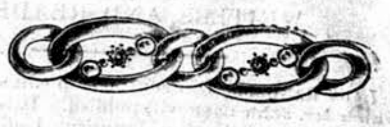
Ruby and Pearl, Rs. 42.



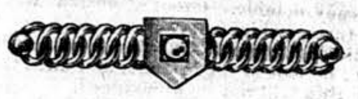
Pearls, Rs. 40.



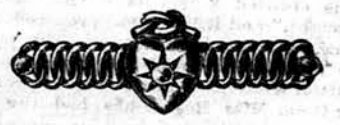
Diamond and Ruby, Rs. 20.



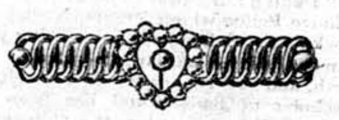
Pearl and Ruby, Rs 35.



Pearl, Rs. 35.



Pearl, Rs. 30.



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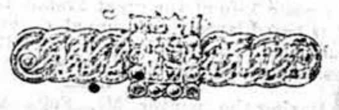
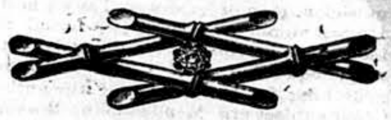
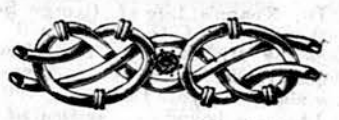


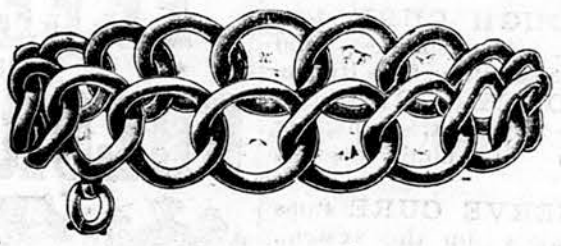
Pearls and Turquoise, Rs. 45.



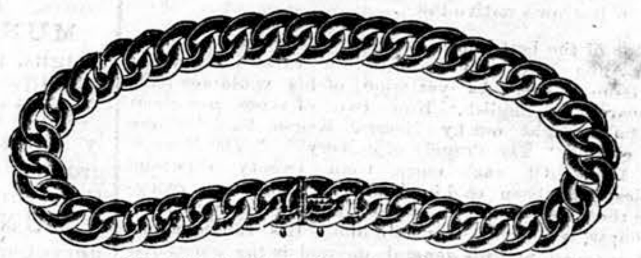
Brilliant, Rs. 80.



Sapphire, Rs. 40.



Fine Gold Snaffle Bracelet, Rs. 120.



Fine Gold Chain Bracelet, Rs. 110.

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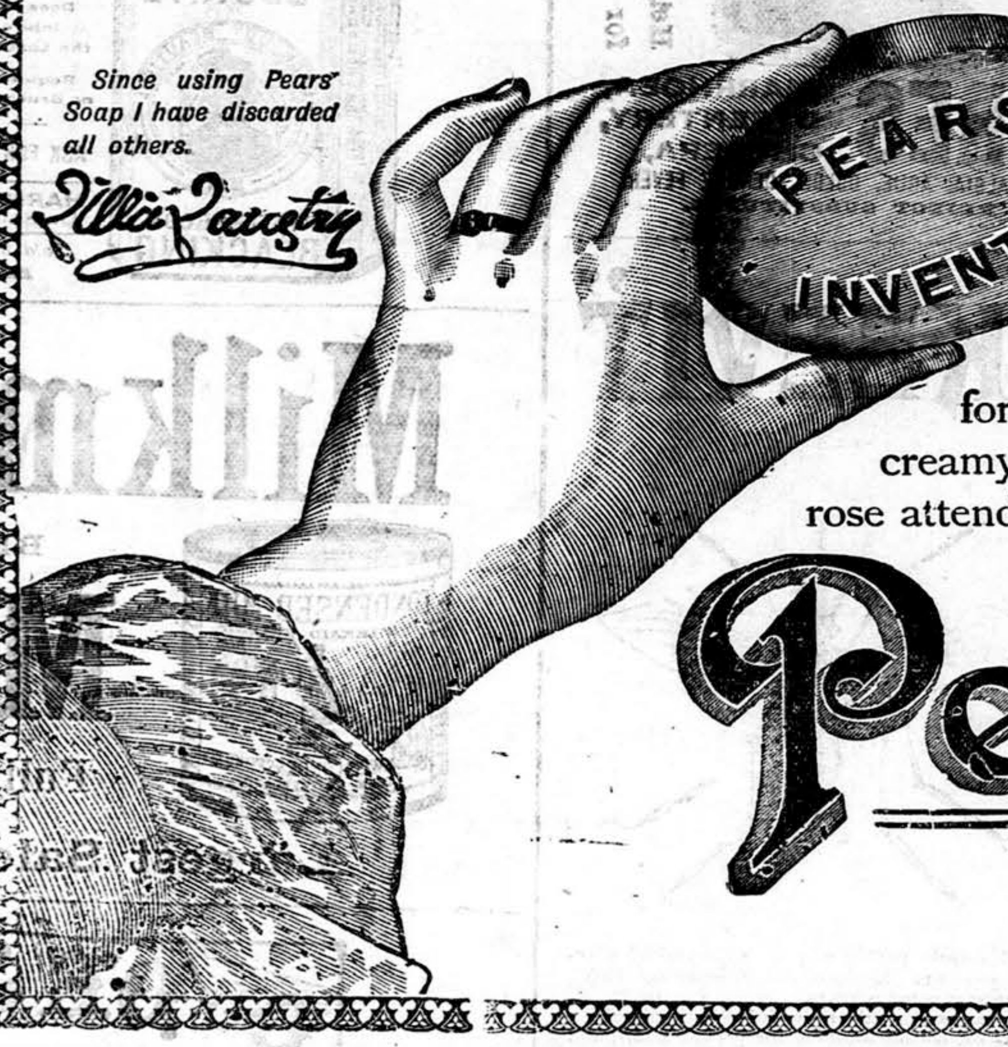

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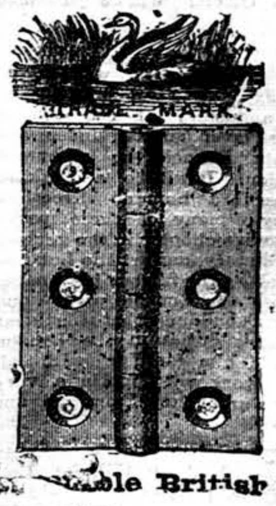

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